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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 16

JUNE 4, 1928

NO. 23

Feature of Issue: THE WORLD RICE SITUATION

WHEAT AND CORN AREAS IN BULGARIA

The first official estimate of the area sown to wheat in Bulgaria this year is 2,818,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. That figure is 2.5 per cent above the area sown in 1927, and next to the record area of 2,887,000 sown in 1912. The 1,631,000 acres planted to corn for 1928 is 2 per cent below the record area of 1927, which stood at 1,662,000 acres. Barley and oats areas are also above those of last year, but there is a reduction in the rye area. The general condition of those crops is reported as good.

YUGOSLAV PRUNES SHORT; MARKET STRONG

The Yugoslav export surplus of prunes for 1928 will be below average but still above that of 1927, according to a cable of June 2 from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. That information confirms the statement appearing in this space last week to the effect that the prune crops in both Serbia and Bosnia were below average. Mr. Steere observes that the damage report of May 22 was apparently exaggerated, although it is certain that damage from frost and insects caused considerable falling of fruit. The situation, however, is still held subject to change as the season advances. The market situation is characterized by low stocks of both dried prunes and prune brandy, with prices relatively high. The market at Hamburg reports well sustained prune prices and good sales in Germany and elsewhere. Present conditions suggest that stocks at Hamburg will probably be light to moderate this summer.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the German pork market, hog prices strengthened further during the week ended May 30, but lard at Hamburg was lower, according to cabled advices from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The average quotation for heavy hogs at Berlin reached \$13.07 per 100 pounds, the highest level attained since early last November. The average for lard at Hamburg, however, fell to \$14.20, which was below the level prevailing during May. The hog prices are now above those of last year, while lard still remains low. See table, page 875.

The British bacon market also showed additional strength during the week ended May 30, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Danish Wiltshires registered a new high average for the year at \$22.16 per 100 pounds at Liverpool. Quotations on Canadian offerings, however, were back to the lower levels of early May. Bacon prices continued substantially below last year's figures. See table, page 875.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWinter wheat areas

The winter wheat area in 18 countries for the 1928 harvest is 130,675,000 acres against 132,032,000 acres in 1927. See table, page . The total winter and spring wheat acreage in France for the 1928 harvest is 12,774,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. That figure is 434,000 acres below last year's acreage, and is the lowest since 1920, which was 12,586,000 acres. Only a small percentage of French wheat is spring sown.

Foreign crop conditions

Wheat seeding in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is now completed, according to the crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway on May 28. Generally speaking, there is sufficient sub-soil moisture in the ground, but rain would be welcome in practically all districts of the west, especially on freshly worked and seeded soil, to assist germination and early growth. Although some cutworm is reported in a few cases, the grain seems to be getting a good start and is free from weeds where it is above ground. A later report to the United States Weather Bureau stated that from May 26 to May 29 scattered showers covered nearly all the districts of western Canada and were heavy in some districts, especially in Alberta.

European weather during the week ended May 31 was mostly warm and clear except in eastern Germany, western Poland and Hungary, where it was cold and rainy, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Recent reports indicate a general improvement in continental crop conditions. The official crop report of Hungary dated May 25 states that the conditions of wheat and rye are both above average. Crop conditions in France, which were below average on May 1, are said to have improved. The outlook for the cereals in Rumania is good, although the growth is patchy in some places. The condition of cereals in Bulgaria is reported as good at the end of May by the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of cereals in Russia as officially reported during the period from May 10 to May 20 indicated an improvement in crop conditions as a result of the warmer weather, and the outlook was further improved by a continuance of warm, clear weather through the week ended May 31. The condition of the winter cereals was reported as average nearly everywhere, but the report does not include North Caucasus and Ukraine where earlier reports had stated conditions to be below average.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

The condition of wheat in France as of May 1 was 93 per cent of the average condition as of May 1 during the ten year period 1918-1927, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. The relation of the May 1 condition of wheat to final yields as indicated by a correlation of May 1 conditions and reported yields for the years 1902 to 1925 would indicate a yield for the 1928 harvest of about 18.7 bushels per acre, which on the acreage officially reported would give a total crop of approximately 239,000,000 bushels as compared with an actual production of 284,000,000 bushels in 1927 and 232,000,000 bushels in 1926. May, June and July conditions are important in determining yields and the actual yield may vary above or below the estimate of 18.7 bushels per acre in accordance with conditions during those months. During the past three years, estimates based on the correlation of May 1 conditions with final yields have given a close indication of those yields. In 1925 the May 1 condition indicated a yield of 21.6 bushels to the acre, but conditions improved after May 1 and the actual yield was 23.8 bushels per acre. In 1926 the May 1 condition indicated a yield of 19.1 bushels but with less favorable conditions from May 1 to harvest the actual yield was 17.9. In 1927 the indicated yield was 20.7 and the final yield 21.5.

Argentina had a second week of heavy rainfall during the week ended May 28, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat zone the rainfall was 0.6 inch, or twice the normal amount, and in the southern zone 1.2 inches, or about six times normal.

A report from the Department of Agriculture of the Punjab, the most important wheat province in India, states that the continuous cloudy weather during January and February caused the 1928 crop, particularly the late sown, to be attacked by rust. The high winds in March did considerable damage.

Wheat production in 1928.

The second estimate of the 1928 wheat crop in India is 294,448,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Indian Department of Statistics. This estimate is 36,176,000 bushels or 11 per cent below the April estimate and 39,349,000 bushels or 12 per cent below the final estimate for 1927. This is the lowest crop since 1921, and indicates little or no wheat from the new crop available for export. The May estimate indicated a yield per acre of 9.2 bushels while the April estimate was 10.4 bushels per acre as compared with a yield of 11.6 bushels in 1927 and an average yield of 10.8 bushels in the period 1924-1927. See table, page 871, for May estimates of earlier years.

A forecast of the 1928 wheat crop in Mexico published in "Boletín Mensual" May 15, 1928, places the crop at 11,025,000 bushels against 11,519,000 bushels in 1927 and 10,333,000 bushels in 1926.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Wheat production in 1927

Wheat production in 1927 in 47 countries remains at 3,490,418,000 bushels against 3,353,265,000 bushels in 1926. See table, page 870.

Movements to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to May 26 were 195,801,000 bushels against 203,364,000 for the same period last year. Exports during the week ended May 26 were 2,324,000 bushels against 1,688,000 bushels in the previous week and 1,018,000 bushels two weeks ago. Imports through April were 12,494,320 bushels compared with 12,094,012 bushels last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 25 were 85,387,000 bushels against 88,141,000 on May 18 and 40,636,000 bushels on May 27, 1927. Movement of wheat at Vancouver and Prince Rupert has been less during the past month than in preceding months. Total receipts for the season to May 25 were 86,096,000 bushels against 42,655,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Total shipments were 81,651,000 bushels against 38,436,000 bushels last year. Total receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the season were 221,021,000 bushels against 233,382,000 bushels last year, and total shipments are 192,998,000 bushels against 220,466,000 bushels last year.

Southern Hemisphere

Exports of wheat and flour from Argentina during the week ended May 26 were 3,471,000 bushels against 2,716,000 bushels the previous week and 4,504,000 bushels the week ended May 12. Exports from Australia were 3,048,000 bushels against 2,504,000 bushels the previous week.

European grain markets

European grain markets were quite with restricted business during the week ended May 29, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. The price of wheat at Hamburg on May 30 was quoted at \$1.74 per bushel or the same as on May 16 and May 23. The price of rye at Berlin declined an equivalent of 4 cents per bushel during the week and on May 30 was quoted at \$1.69 per bushel. Trade reports now indicate that considering the pronounced tendency to restrict rye consumption, continental rye stocks are sufficient to cover requirements for the remainder of the season.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States wheat prices

After the rapid decline of the past two weeks, the weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets remained unchanged at \$1.47 during the week ended May 25. This price is slightly under the price of a year ago for the first time since the week ended February 11. Of the representative grades of the several classes of wheat, only the price of No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis continued to decline, while the others advanced slightly in price. No. 2 red winter declined two cents while No. 2 hard winter and No. 2 amber durum each advanced two cents and No. 1 dark northern spring advanced 1 cent. The prices of these grades of wheat, except No. 2 amber durum, are still above last year. However, No. 1 dark northern spring is only two cents above, while No. 2 red winter is 33 cents above. Western white wheat at Seattle declined slightly during the week. The average cash price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis, since May 25, has been above the average of the previous week, that of No. 1 dark northern spring has been approximately the same, while the price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis has been below the average. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis narrowed one cent during the week and was 12 cents in favor of Minneapolis as compared with 13 cents the previous week and 7 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

WHEAT: weighted average cash price at stated markets										
Week ended	All classes and grades six markets	No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City	No. 2 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis	No. 1 Amber Durum Minneapolis	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	No. 2				
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
April 27..	137	158	132	165	144	171	149	141	132	212
May 4...	140	162	136	169	149	174	159	148	137	220
11...	144	156	141	164	152	168	161	144	141	204
18...	144	147	139	151	153	160	154	136	139	181
25...	149	147	145	153	159	161	161	138	146	179
June 1....	152		149		161		161		151	
8...	149		145		159		158		150	
15...	150		145		158		159		151	
22...	149		144		157		154		151	

Future closing prices of wheat have been declining gradually since May 24, when July futures at Chicago closed at 153 cents per bushel. Liverpool prices ranged lower during the week and export demand for wheat continues dull. On May 31, the closing price of July futures at Chicago was nine cents below that of the week before and four cents under the

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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low point of two weeks before. Closing prices of July futures as compared with the week before were also nine cents lower at Kansas City and Minneapolis and five cents lower at Liverpool. Winnipeg July closed at 143 cents as compared with 148 cents two weeks before. July futures at Buenos Aires declined only three cents from the week before. The prices of July futures on the United States markets are now below those of last year, as are those on the foreign markets.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May and July futures
May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 26	135	160	129	152	134	151	144	152	154	160	129	141
May 3	142	157	133	152	139	152	153	152	161	160	---	142
10	142	152	135	150	139	148	152	151	158	159	---	142
July futures												
17	138	148	130	139	153	144	151	148	158	156	141	138b/
24	149	153	137	145	148	150	160	---	164	161	143	141
31	147	144	140	136	148	141	160	143	167	156	150	138
June 7	146		138		145		160		164		145	
14	147		138		145		160		163		142	
21	142		133		141		156		161		143	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ June future.

Winter rye areas

The winter rye area for the 1928 harvest in 13 countries is 26,359,000 acres against 26,273,000 acres in 1927. The total winter and spring rye acreage in France is 1,945,000 acres, the lowest since 1919. There has been a tendency to reduce rye acreage since 1921 when it amounted to 2,227,000 acres. Rye condition as of May 1 was 97 per cent of the ten year average for that date as compared with 103 per cent as of May 1, 1927, and 99 per cent May 1, 1926.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The first official estimate of the total area sown to barley in France for harvest in 1928 is 1,702,000 acres. This is 3 per cent below the acreage sown last year, and the smallest since 1923. The condition of the barley in France on May 1 was reported as slightly below that on any corresponding date since 1922. In Rumania the sowing of the barley crop was practically completed

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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under favorable conditions before the middle of May, according to a trade report. In North Africa the barley harvest was practically completed before the end of May, according to an unofficial cable. The yields were said to be rather below expectations. In Egypt the yield is expected to be a little below average. In Canada seeding of barley made good progress this season, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. By May 21, 65-70 per cent of the barley had been sown in Manitoba, and the rest was expected to be in by the end of the month. The crop has gone in under better conditions than for many years. In Saskatchewan, from 40 to 50 per cent of barley had been seeded, and in Alberta from 40 to 45 per cent. At the same time last year, the sowing had been scarcely more than begun.

Total 1927 barley production for the 49 countries so far reported is the same as was shown last week, or 1,409,929,000 bushels, an increase of 5.4 per cent over that of 1926.

Barley exports from the principal exporting countries from July 1 to the latest dates available totaled 92,066,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 15 per cent from the exports of those countries during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States is the only country which has been exporting much more barley this season than last, while the Danubian countries have been exporting only slightly more. The greatest decreases in barley exports have been in Canada and Russia. Exports of barley from the United States during the week ended May 26 decreased from 510,000 bushels the preceding week to 37,000 bushels. The price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis increased a cent at the same time to 93 cents a bushel, which was only a cent above the price for the corresponding week last year.

Oats

The first official report of the total area sown to oats in France this year is 8,464,000 acres, a decrease of about 1 per cent from the acreage sown last year, and the smallest since 1923. The condition of the oats crop in France on May 1 is reported to be slightly below that on the same date for any year since 1922. In Canada oats seeding has been progressing under favorable conditions, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway. In Manitoba 70 to 75 per cent of oats had been planted by May 21; in Saskatchewan 45 per cent, and in Alberta, from 40 to 45 per cent. This was much more than had been sown at the same time last year.

Total 1927 oats production for the 42 countries so far reported is the same as was shown last week, or 3,613,830,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from that of the same countries in 1926.

Exports of oats from the principal exporting countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 41,658,000 bushels, or 23 per cent below those for the same countries the preceding season. Most

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

of the exporting countries have contributed to the decline, but in the Danubian countries there has been a slight increase. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended May 26 continued very small, while the price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago increased another cent to 69 cents a bushel, or 19 cents more than the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

Total 1927 corn production for the 26 countries so far reported is the same as was shown last week, i. e., 3,860,489,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from that of the same countries in 1926. Total net exports of corn from the principal exporting countries from November 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 144,641,000 bushels, which is only about three-fourths as much as was exported by the same countries during the same periods the preceding year. Exports of corn from the United States during the week ended May 26 were the smallest since the first week in January. Since November 1, however, 15,714,000 bushels have been exported, which is 20 per cent more than for the corresponding period the preceding year. Prices during the last week in May have been gradually decreasing, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago having dropped 5 cents from May 24 to May 29. At the same time the cabled price of Argentine corn at Buenos Aires for early delivery has remained stationary between 87 and 88 cents a bushel, so that by May 28 the spread between the United States and the Argentine prices, which on May 21 had been 22 1/2 cents, had fallen almost to 15 cents.

During the week ended March 26, exports of corn from Argentina amounted to more than 4,500,000 bushels, which, although a heavy export, was below that for the weeks of May 5 and May 12, and below that for the corresponding week last year. In the corn zone of Argentina the temperature for the week ended May 28 averaged 61°, or 3° above normal, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The total rainfall for the week was 0.6 inch, or twice the normal amount. Rain is said to be not so detrimental to conditions of the corn for export at this time of the year as is high humidity, but the rainfall during the past two weeks, combined with the high temperature, must have been somewhat detrimental to the early curing of the crop and to early exports.

COTTONContinental European demand

The general level of cotton textile mill operations in Continental Europe has remained relatively high during April and May and many mills have a satisfactory amount of orders on hand, according to reports received

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Some improvement is to be noted in France and Italy, while activity is slackening in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

In spite of generally pessimistic reports from Northern and Central European spinners and weavers on the current development of sales and activity prospects, curtailment in the continental cotton industry as a whole has been slow. However, expectations of a revival of buying for spring trade entertained a month or so ago, especially by German and neighboring manufacturers, have been shattered by unfavorable weather during much of April and May, which has reduced sales and resulted in some curtailment. Reports from the textile goods stocks in the hands of wholesalers and retailers. This applies to northern and central Europe, as well as to France and Italy. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-25, June 1, 1928.

T O B A C C O

Transplanting of tobacco is in progress in Palestine. The areas under cultivation are considerably smaller than in previous years, Consul Oscar S. Heitzer at Jerusalem reported on April 25. No figures for 1927 acreage and production are available. The 1926 crop amounted to 1,059,000 pounds from an area of 2,000 acres, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In Yugoslavia, it is estimated that 40,000 acres will be planted to tobacco this year, according to a statement of the Director of the Yugoslav Tobacco Monopoly and reported by Assistant Commercial Attache John A. Embry at Vienna. Last year's acreage is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture at 28,000 acres, yielding, according to an unofficial estimate, 11,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Difficulties in the export sales of Yugoslav tobacco are admitted by the monopoly official, the competition of Bulgaria being especially severely felt. Poland and Czechoslovakia provide the market for the bulk of Yugoslav exports. It appears that the tobacco administration is contemplating giving more attention to the finer grades of Turkish tobacco grown in South Serbia and the large leaf cigarette tobacco which is being grown in Herzegovina.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

OILSEEDS

Production of flaxseed and rape and mustard seed in India

The production of flaxseed in India for the 1927-28 season is officially estimated at 14,054,000 bushels, according to a cable just received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 13.7 per cent below the final estimate of 1926-27, when 16,280,000 bushels were produced. Early reports for the present season were favorable and an early trade estimate had placed the crop above that of last year. Weather the latter part of April was unfavorable, however, and heavy rust damage which was reported for some districts reduced the yield considerably.

Estimates of production for the 1927 season have not been received from all important producing countries; 19 countries so far reported show a total production of 158,421,000 bushels, or 12.2 per cent above the production for the same countries during the 1926 season which amounted to 141,234,000 bushels. In 1926 these countries accounted for 99.4 per cent of the estimated world production of flaxseed. Of the 5 leading flaxseed producing countries, increases in 1927 crops compared with those of 1926 were reported for Argentina, United States and Russia, while Canada and India reported decreases.

The production of rapeseed and mustardseed in India for 1927-28 was estimated at 948,000 short tons, according to the International Institute cable. This is only 85.9 per cent of the 1926-27 crop of 1,104,000 short tons and is the smallest crop reported since 1918-19, when 861,000 short tons were produced. The estimates for the 1927-28 flaxseed and rape and mustard seed crops with figures for earlier years for comparison are given below:

FLAXSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARDSEED: Production in India,
1924-25 to 1927-28

Year	Flaxseed	Rape seed and mustardseed
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
1924-25.....	20,040	1,365
1925-26.....	16,030	1,018
1926-27.....	16,280	1,104
1927-28.....	14,054	948

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: The first shipment of Spanish onions to the American market for the 1928-29 season will arrive in New York on June 7 on board the steamer "Manuel Arnus", carrying 42 cases, 151 half-cases, and 18,647 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. A further shipment on the steamer "Saucon", arriving in New York on June 30, consists of 240 cases, 4,189 half-cases, and 10,352 crates. Quotations c.i.f. New York at present are \$1.00 per crate of 38 1/2 pounds net. The aggregate shipment of Spanish onions to the American market from the beginning of the 1928-29 season up to May 31, therefore, amounts to 282 cases, 4,340 half-cases, and 28,999 crates, or approximately 23,000 bushels. Shipments from the beginning of the season last year up to June 4, 1927, amounted to 171 cases, 3,473 half cases, and 9,317 crates, or approximately 11,600 bushels.

ALMOND PROSPECTS IN SPAIN AND NORTH AFRICA: The Malaga and Alicanti districts of Spain promise excellent almond crops for 1928, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, who has been touring the Mediterranean almond areas. The crops are generally considered as large as last year, with quality unusually good and large sizes prevailing. There may be some shortage of small sizes in demand in the United States. In Tunis, Morocco and Algeria, the almond crops are in good condition, Mr. Foley reports. He states further, however, that production will not exceed domestic requirements, and that early exports will be offset by imports later in the season.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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MOHAIR PROSPECTS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: The recent floods in the angora goat breeding districts of the Union of South Africa will probably tend to reduce the current clip to some extent on account of losses of goats, but prospects for future clips have been considerably brightened.

There are indications that most farmers have had some losses of goats, according to further reports on the effects of the recent floods in the angora goat districts received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is impossible to estimate what the total loss will be, but it may be equivalent to from 120,000 to 150,000 pounds of firsts, states a report from the Port Elizabeth correspondent to the "Wool Record and Textile World" of May 10, 1928. An estimate of summer firsts (clipped in December, January and February, 1927-28) for this year is

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

2,700,000 pounds, according to a cable of May 9 to the "Wool Record and Textile World". This is smaller than that of last year, which was estimated to be not larger than from 2,850,000 to 3,150,000 pounds, and almost 40 per cent smaller than the average for the 5 years 1923 to 1926 of 4,386,000 pounds. The clip of summer firsts usually constitutes about one-third of the total mohair clip produced in the Union of South Africa.

Every dam in the whole angora goat-growing district is now full to overflowing and the veld has been thoroughly soaked. The extreme hot weather is over and the position should be absolutely secure for good feeding conditions until next September. This should mean that the percentage of kids born and reared this season will be larger than has been the case for many years. Unfortunately the number of breeding ewes is smaller than for some time, but the percentage of kids is expected to be higher than it has been. The improved conditions can make no impression on next year's summer clip (December, January, February, 1928-29) which will probably be about the same as that of this year, perhaps even smaller, according to the reports. Unless something unforeseen occurs, however, there should be 600,000 pounds of kid hair next year instead of 300,000 estimated for this year and also last, according to "Wool Record and Textile World". The average production for the five years 1923-26 was 800,000 pounds.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

BUTTER PRICES IN EUROPEAN MARKETS CONTINUE DECLINE: Quotations on the principal butter markets of Europe during the week ended May 31 continued the decline begun late in the month when the generally belated flush production of the new season began to be reflected in lower prices. The Copenhagen official quotation on May 31 was equivalent to 33.9 cents against 34.6 the previous week, and 34.5 cents a year earlier. On the London market there has been a general decline except for certain colonial butters which fully maintain the level of earlier weeks. Domestic price declines now closely parallel those in European markets and the margin in favor of 92 score in New York over Copenhagen continues slightly less than the import duty of 12 cents. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in London and Berlin, see page 875 .

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Production

The 1927 production of rice in terms of cleaned rice in 12 countries was 102,734,000,000 pounds against 102,371,000,000 pounds in 1926, and 105,486,000,000 pounds in 1925. In 1925 and 1926 those countries produced about 80 per cent of the estimated world total production exclusive of China and Russia, and include all countries for which statistics are available for area and production in the periods listed on page 835. Guatemala is the only country reporting production for 1927 that is not included in the above totals. In the United States, production in 1927 reached 1,118,000,000 pounds, and was 41,000,000 pounds below the large crop of 1926. It should be pointed out, however, that the reduction in the American rice crop occurred in the southern states, whereas production in California increased. The two areas grow different types of rice, which find the bulk of their export demand in different markets. From the viewpoint of American rice producers, therefore, conditions surrounding foreign production should be approached from two angles: (1) The situation in countries producing rice similar to that grown in the southern states and exported to European and Latin-American markets, and (2) the situation in countries which produce rice similar to that grown in California, which finds its export market in Japan.

India is the largest single source of rice sold in European and Latin-American markets in competition with rice from the southern states of America, and the fact that Indian production for 1927 is reported to be 6 per cent under that of 1926 is of considerable significance. Burma is the important exporting province of India, and usually accounts for about 14 per cent of the Indian rice crop. The production in Burma for 1927 is placed at 10,945,000,000 pounds against 11,451,000,000 pounds in 1926. The exportable surplus following the 1927-28 harvest is estimated at 6,086,000,000 pounds against 6,525,000,000 pounds in the preceding year. The rice area for all India decreased from 79,718,000 acres in 1926 to 77,790,000 acres in 1927, or 2 per cent, and the 1927 yield per acre was only 805 pounds against 834 pounds in 1926. Production for all India in 1927 is placed at 62,675,000,000 pounds.

The 20 per cent of the estimated world rice crop indicated above as not yet being accounted for is produced largely in southern Asia and competes with rice from the southern states of the United States in European and Latin-American markets. French Indo-China ranks second to India in the matter of exporting rice to overseas markets, closely followed and sometimes exceeded by Siam. For Indo-China, production estimates have been received for Cochin-China, Annam, Laos and Tonkin, which in 1926 produced about 85 per cent of the total crop of Indo-China. In those four provinces, production for 1927 is put at 11 per cent in excess of 1926 figures. Unless production in Cambodia is considerably below 1926, therefore, the total 1927 crop of Indo-China will be larger than the preceding one. The indicated increase in that area, however, cannot compensate for a decrease of 6 per cent in the crop of India. In Siam, early reports were favorable to a good crop, but late indications have been pessimistic and production there may be less than last year. The crop in China is significant in its effect upon the quantity of Indian, Siamese and Indo-Chinese rice that may be diverted to that market. China is believed to equal if not exceed India in rice production, and is in many years

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

the world's most important importer. Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, American Agricultural Commissioner in the Orient, reported in March that the 1927 crop in the Yangtze Valley, an important rice area, was larger than the preceding one, and other reports also indicate a larger Chinese crop.

The remaining country of the Orient in which rice production is of direct significance to American producers is Japan, which in most years takes the bulk of the rice that California contributes to the export trade. The fact that rice production in Japan in 1927 reached 19,509,000,000 pounds, the largest crop on record, is very largely responsible for the unfavorable marketing conditions now surrounding California rice. The 1927 figure for Japan is 2,000,000,000 pounds larger than that of 1926. Chosen (Korea) and Taiwan (Formosa), which also produce rice for that market, had larger crops in 1927 than in 1926.

In Europe, Italy and Spain are the only countries producing rice for export in any appreciable quantities. These countries produce short-grain rice similar to that produced in California. The 1927 Italian crop was estimated at 953,000,000 pounds, from which 379,000,000 pounds were exported. Efforts are being made to encourage the Italian population to include more rice in their diet, not only to furnish a wider market for their domestic rice, but also to supplement the bread grains, the domestic production of which is insufficient for home requirements. Assistant Trade Commissioner D. F. Spencer at Rome, however, reports that some rice farmers are considering curtailing their acreage for the coming season. In Spain, production has varied only slightly in recent years, but the 1927 figure was below that of 1926. Export figures are not available for any year later than 1926, when the relatively large amount of 141,575,000 pounds were shipped out, Great Britain being the leading buyer.

RICE: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
United States.....	716	850	389	1,034	989
Mexico.....	a/ 66	90	112	118	111
Hawaii.....	a/ 9	6	6	4	---
Central and South America and West Indies:					
Guatemala.....	---	5	2	2	4
Salvador.....	---	12	13	---	---
Costa Rica.....	a/ 7	19	17	---	---
Colombia.....	b/ 15	42	42	44	---
British Guiana.....	36	29	29	49	---
Trinidad and Tobago..	c/ 12	8	8	---	---

Continued -

RICE: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927, cont'd.

Country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
N. HEMISPHERE, CONT'D					
Europe:					
Spain.....	94	116	120	122	120
Portugal.....	b/ 17	---	---	38	---
Italy	358	340	356	366	351
Yugoslavia.....	d/ 5	4	3	3	4
Bulgaria.....	7	12	16	13	12
North Africa:					
French Guinea.....	---	1,977	2,039	2,051	---
French Senegal.....	---	124	124	---	---
Upper Volta.....	---	40	44	---	---
Sierra Leone.....	e/ 250	400	400	---	---
Egypt	257	256	143	237	---
Asia:					
India.....	67,004	31,441	82,378	79,718	77,790
Andaman and Nicobar...	---	4	3	3	---
British North Borneo...	d/ 34	67	74	71	---
Brunei.....	---	2	5	4	---
French Estab. in India	40	43	46	44	---
Japanese Empire:					
Japan.....	7,300	7,701	7,729	7,740	7,777
Chosen. (Korea).....	2,905	3,862	3,885	3,892	3,927
Taiwan (Formosa)....	1,192	1,311	1,361	1,402	1,445
Kwantung.....	1	6	7	---	---
French Indo-China.....	f/ 8,550	11,762	12,533	12,805	---
Siam.....	4,555	6,862	6,762	6,881	---
Federated Malay States	f/ 124	182	174	---	---
Unfederated " "	---	424	419	---	---
Straits Settlements...	93	70	72	---	---
Philippine Islands....	2,817	4,264	4,341	---	---
Ceylon.....	695	800	800	830	830
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Brazil.....	---	1,344	1,324	---	---
Argentina.....	f/ 8	13	13	---	---
Belgian Congo.....	---	33	37	---	---
Madagascar.....	g/ 1,009	1,285	1,285	1,357	1,483
Java and Madura:					
Irrigated.....	5,953	7,403	7,193	7,289	7,539
Non-irrigated.....	h/ 950	955	951	1,103	1,180
Total.....	6,903	8,358	8,144	8,392	8,719
Total, 12 countries report- ing area and production all periods shown.....	88,250	106,165	107,075	104,984	103,554

a/ One year only. b/ Year 1915. c/ Four-year average. d/ Pre-war average.
e/ Year 1914. f/ Two-year average. g/ Three-year average. h/ Rough estimate.

RICE, IN TERMS OF CLEANED RICE: World production, 1909-1927

(Million pounds - i. e., 000,000 omitted)

Year	Estimated world production, exclusive of China a/	Production in chief producing countries a/							
		India	Japan	Indo-China	Java and Madura b/	Siam c/	Chosen	Philippines	United States
1909	107,000	63,869	16,474	--	5,723	3,734	2,343	1,164	572
1910	106,000	64,552	14,650	--	5,738	3,466	3,269	1,267	681
1911	109,000	63,945	16,246	--	6,170	4,533	3,634	717	637
1912	109,000	63,802	15,778	6,614	5,842	4,561	3,413	1,512	696
1913	113,000	64,555	15,789	8,051	6,440	4,994	3,804	1,404	715
1914	113,000	61,109	17,909	9,531	6,339	4,708	4,439	1,100	657
1915	124,000	73,315	17,569	7,921	6,451	4,786	4,036	1,289	804
1916	129,000	78,521	18,363	6,733	6,409	5,011	4,377	1,745	1,135
1917	132,000	80,638	17,142	6,313	6,742	5,133	4,261	2,213	965
1918	105,000	54,526	17,185	6,302	6,409	4,642	4,765	2,089	1,072
1919	123,000	71,743	19,106	6,532	7,435	3,114	3,974	2,247	1,166
1920	117,000	61,963	19,858	6,234	6,250	5,868	4,639	2,565	1,446
1921	127,000	74,278	17,336	7,931	5,624	5,806	4,500	2,681	1,045
1922	133,000	75,524	19,067	7,893	6,864	5,954	4,717	2,703	1,150
1923	118,000	63,164	17,418	7,206	6,832	6,034	4,767	2,571	937
1924	127,000	69,601	17,960	7,801	7,076	6,779	4,153	2,818	903
1925	126,000	68,627	18,756	7,841	6,677	5,752	4,641	2,955	925
1926	125,000	66,506	17,462	8,276	7,108	7,169	4,807	2,801	1,159
1927	--	62,657	19,509	--	7,738	--	5,435	--	1,118

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. The figures for each year include the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere within the calendar year and the following harvest in the Southern Hemisphere. Estimates of world rice production for the period 1900-1908 appear in Agriculture Yearbook 1924, page 653.

a/ China would rank among the chief producing countries, but owing to lack of official statistics has been omitted

b/ Irrigated rice.

c/ Estimated figures obtained by multiplying acreage under rice as classified for revenue purposes up to 1912 and acreage as reported by the Department of Land and Agriculture from 1912 on by an average yield for the years 1920-1923 for which years official estimates have been published of areas, yield, and total production.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1924 - 1927

Country	Production in terms of cleaned rice				
	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
<u>North America:</u>					
United States	660	903	925	1,159	1,118
Mexico	<u>a/</u> 34	81	89	98	95
Hawaii	<u>a/</u> 26	--	18	--	--
<u>Central and South America and West Indies -</u>					
Guatemala	<u>b/</u> 2	2	1	1	2
Salvador	<u>a/</u> 9	14	25		
Costa Rica	--	5	6		
Colombia	<u>c/</u> 17	20	21	22	
Ecuador	--	14			
British Guiana	54	56	52	66	
Dutch Guiana	2	17	18	29	
Trinidad and Tobago	--	3	3		
<u>Europe:</u>					
Spain	300	402	416	435	421
Portugal	<u>c/</u> 23	26	23	24	
Italy	646	804	873	925	953
Yugoslavia	<u>d/</u> 3	3	2	2	
Bulgaria	9	13	17	17	15
<u>Africa:</u>					
French Guinea	--	1,089	1,123	1,274	
French Senegal	--	68	68		
Upper Volta	--	5	6		
Sierra Leone	<u>a/</u> 207	373	373		
Egypt	548	411	237	393	
<u>Asia:</u>					
India	64,144	69,601	68,627	66,506	62,657
Andaman and Nicobar	--	3	3	3	
British North Borneo	<u>d/</u> 38	34	64	46	
Brunei	--	1	3	2	
French Establishments in India	26	28	27	27	
<u>Japanese Empire:</u>					
Japan	15,787	17,960	18,756	17,462	19,509
Chosen (Korea)	3,293	4,153	4,641	4,807	5,435
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,413	1,909	2,025	1,952	2,167
Kwantung	1	5	3		

Continued -

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1924-1927, cont'd

Country	Production in terms of cleaned rice				
	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, CONT'D	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>Asia, cont'd:</u>					
French Indo-China	b/ 7,332	7,801	7,841	8,276	
Siam	4,258	6,779	5,752	7,169	
Federated Malay States	b/ 79	156	111		
Unfederated Malay States ..	--	299	237		
Straits Settlements	--	76	68		
Philippine Islands	1,213	2,818	2,955	2,801	
Ceylon	408	526	518	493	476
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Brazil	a/ 90	991	925	921	
Argentina	b/ 8	16	13		
Belgian Congo	--	7	8		
Madagascar	f/ 896	1,497	1,415	816	1,429
<u>Java and Madura:</u>					
Irrigated	5,983	7,076	6,677	7,108	7,738
Non-irrigated	g/ 450	486	507	593	721
Total	6,433	7,562	7,184	7,701	8,459
Total, 12 countries report- ing area and production all periods listed	94,023	105,411	105,486	102,371	102,734
Estimated world total exclusive of China	109,000	127,000	126,000	125,000	

- a/ One year only.
b/ Two-year average.
c/ Year 1915.
d/ Pre-war average.
e/ Year 1914.
f/ Three-year average.
g/ Rough estimate.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE: Yield per acre in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1924-1927

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<u>North America:</u>					
United States.....	922	1,062	1,040	1,121	1,130
Mexico.....	a/ 515	900	795	831	856
<u>Central and South America and West Indies:</u>					
Costa Rica.....	--	263	353		
Colombia.....	b/ 1,133	476	500	500	
British Guiana.....	1,500	1,931	1,793	1,347	
Porto Rico.....	--	--	--	1,036	
<u>Europe:</u>					
Spain.....	3,191	3,466	3,467	3,566	3,508
Portugal.....	b/ 1,353	--	--	632	
Italy.....	1,804	2,365	2,452	2,527	2,715
<u>Africa:</u>					
French Guinea.....	--	551	551	621	
French Senegal.....	--	548	548		
Upper Volta.....	--	125	136		
Sierre Leone.....	c/ 828	932	932		
Egypt.....	2,132	1,605	1,657	1,658	
<u>Asia:</u>					
India.....	957	855	833	834	805
British North Borneo.....	d/ 594	507	865	648	
French Establishments in India	650	651	587	614	
<u>Japanese Empire:</u>					
Japan.....	2,163	2,332	2,427	2,256	2,509
Chosen (Korea).....	1,134	1,075	1,195	1,235	1,384
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1,184	1,456	1,488	1,392	1,500
French Indo-China.....	d/ 858	663	626	646	
Siam.....	935	988	851	1,041	
Federated Malay States.....	e/ 637	857	638		
Unfederated Malay States.....	--	705	566		
Straits Settlements.....	--	1,086	944		
Philippine Islands.....	431	661	681		
Ceylon.....	587	658	648	594	573
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>					
Brazil.....	--	737	699		
Belgian Congo.....	--	212	216		
Madagascar.....	f/ 883	1,165	1,101	601	964

Continued -

RICE: Yield per acre in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1924-1927, cont'd

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, CONT'D					
Java and Madura:					
Irrigated.....	1,005	956	928	975	1,026
Non-irrigated.....	<u>2/</u> 474	509	533	538	611
Total, Java and Madura.....	932	905	882	918	970
Total, 12 countries report- ing all periods listed...	1,065	993	935	975	992

Yield has not been calculated when total acreage is below 15,000 acres. Acreage and production figures in most cases are for crops harvested in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

a/ One year only. b/ Year 1915. c/ Year 1914. d/ Pre-war average.
e/ Two-year average. f/ Three-year average. g/ Rough estimate for non-irrigated rice.

Types of American Rice in relation to foreign competition a/

The difference in the varieties of rice produced in the United States as well as the relationship of these varieties to foreign rices have an important bearing on the competition encountered by American rice in the foreign and domestic markets. From the point of view of this competition, American rice varieties may be grouped into two classes: First, the long-grain and medium-grain rice produced in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and, second, the short-grain rice produced in California.

Long-grain rices have slender kernels and are about three times as long as they are thick. The Honduras and Fortuna varieties grown in the southern states are representative of this class. The medium-grain rices, of which the principal example is Blue Rose, have relatively thick kernels and are about two and one-third times as long as they are thick. Most of the rice grown in Indo-China, Siam and Burma fall into these classes. These countries are the principal surplus producers of rice in the Far East. They now furnish the major part of the rice that competes in European and Latin-American markets, as well as in our domestic market, with rice produced in the southern states.

Of the various foreign long- and medium-grain rices, commercially known "Patna rice" from India is probably the best in quality. This rice is translucent, has an especially long grain and is much harder and more cylindrical than the others in this group. The higher grades of Siamese rices, such as "Siam Garden", probably come next in quality, followed by Burma rices, excluding "Patna", and Saigon (Indo-China).

a/ Based on statement on rice varieties by C. E. Chambliss, in charge of rice investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Short-grain rices are less than twice as long as they are thick. In the United States this class is represented by the Wataribune, Colusa and Caloro varieties, grown mainly in California. The kernels of these varieties are hard and, being short, produce a very large percentage of unbroken kernels when milled. These short-grain rices are of Japanese origin and are therefore known in the trade as "Japan rice". Japan and her colonies of Chosen and Taiwan are the principal producers of this class of rice. Japan is a deficit rice producing country and, in years when the home and colonial crops are short, that country offers an important market for the short-grain California rice, which is preferred to the long- and medium-grain rices of southern Asia. From the competitive point of view, therefore, California rice producers are more interested in the production of rice in Japan, Chosen and Taiwan than in the less directly competitive rice of Indo-China, Burma and Siam. Italy and Spain also produce short-grain rice, which comes into competition with American rice in the British, and in some years, in our own domestic market.

United States Official Standards (grades) for Rice

Federal standards (grades) of class, quality and condition for milled rice, brown rice, and rough rice, effective September 15, 1927, have been established and promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The description of the three kinds of rice included in these standards are as follows:

Milled rice - Milled rice shall be whole or broken kernels of rice grown in continental United States, from which the hulls and practically all of the germs and bran layers have been removed, which may be either coated or uncoated, and which does not contain more than 10 per cent of cereal grains, including paddy grains, seeds, or other foreign material, either singly or in any combination.

Brown rice - Brown rice shall be rice grown in continental United States from which the hulls only have been removed from not less than 90 per cent of the kernels, and which does not contain more than 10 per cent of cereal grains of a kind or kinds other than rice, seeds, or other foreign material, either singly or in any combination.

Rough rice - Rough rice shall be rice grown in continental United States which contains not less than 50 per cent of kernels of rice from which the hulls have not been removed, and which may contain not more than 50 per cent of matter other than rice and not more than 10 per cent of cereal grains of a kind or kinds other than rice.

Of the United States milled rices the principal classes entering into international trade are Blue Rose (Class VI) and California-Japan

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

(Class VIII) sub-class (b) rice. The class "Honduras" (Class I) rice is also mentioned among the export rices but there is very little of this rice exported at the present time.

Blue Rose milled rice for the purposes of the United States standards for milled rice include the rices known commercially as Blue Rose, Greater Blue Rose, and Improved Blue Rose, which contain more than 25 per cent of whole kernels and may include not more than 10 per cent of whole kernels of rice of any other class or classes. The class Honduras milled rice shall include the rices known commercially as Honduras and Mortgage Lifter, which contain more than 25 per cent of whole kernels, and may include not more than 10 per cent of whole kernels of rice of any other class or classes. The Class Japan milled rice shall include the rices known commercially as Japan, which contain more than 25 per cent of whole kernels, and may include not more than 10 per cent of whole kernels of rice of any other class or classes. This class shall be divided into two sub-classes: (a) Japan milled rice and (b) California-Japan milled rice. Sub-class California-Japan milled rice shall include all rices known commercially as Japan, possessing the characteristics of rice of this class as grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States. The grade requirements for these three classes of rice are given on page 841.

Sample grade - Sample grade shall be milled rices of the classes Blue Rose a/, Honduras b/, or sub-class (b) California-Japan milled rice, respectively, which does not come within the requirements for any of the grades from Extra Fancy (U. S. No. 1) to Medium (U. S. No. 5), inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty, or sour, or is heating, or hot, or is of a badly damaged or extremely red appearance, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than 0.1 per cent of foreign material excepting paddy grains, other cereal grains, and seeds.

The percentage of moisture in the grades Extra Fancy (U. S. No. 1), Fancy (U. S. No. 2), Extra Choice (U. S. No. 3), Choice (U. S. No. 4), and Medium (U. S. No. 5), shall not exceed 14.5.

Color and general appearance - Rice of the grade Extra Fancy (U. S. No. 1) shall be white or creamy and shall be well milled. Rice of the grade Fancy (U. S. No. 2) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and shall be well milled. Rice of the grade Extra Choice (U. S. No. 3) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and shall be reasonably well milled. Rice of the grade Choice (U. S. No. 4) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy, and shall be reasonably well milled. Rice of the grade Medium (U. S. No. 5) may be of slightly damaged or red appearance.

The complete specifications for the rice grades are given in "Handbook of Official Standards for Milled Rice, Brown Rice and Rough Rice", put out by this Bureau, which can be obtained on application.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

MILLED RICE: Grade requirements for the classes Blue Rose a/, Subclass (b) California-Japan, and Honduras b/

Class and grade	Maximum limits of -						
	Cereal grains, seeds, & heat damage (number in 500 grams)	Heat damage & seed (singly or combined) <u>c/</u>	Red rice and damage other than heat (singly or combined)	Broken kernels			Other rices
				Chalky kernels	Total	Through No. 6 sieve	
	Number	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<u>Blue Rose a/ - Class</u>							
Extra Fancy (U.S.No.1)...	3	1	0.5	1.0	5	0.3	1
Fancy (U.S.No.2)	7	4	1.5	1.5	10	0.3	2
Extra Choice (U.S.No.3)...	12	7	2.0	2.0	15	0.7	4
Choice (U.S.No.4).....	18	10	2.5	3.0	20	1.0	6
Medium (U.S.No.5)	40	25	6.0	6.0	35	2.0	10
<u>Honduras b/ -</u>							
Extra Fancy (U.S.No.1)...	3	1	0.5	1.0	10	0.3	1
Fancy (U.S.No.2)	7	4	1.5	1.5	15	0.5	2
Extra Choice (U.S.No.3) ..	12	7	2.0	2.0	20	0.7	4
Choice (U.S.No.4)	18	10	2.5	3.0	25	1.0	6
Medium (U.S.No.5)	40	25	6.0	6.0	35	2.0	10
<u>Subclass (b) California-Japan -</u>							
Extra Fancy <u>d/</u> (U.S.No.1)	3	0	0.2	2.0	5	0.3	0.2
Fancy (U. S.No.2)	7	2	0.5	4.0	10	0.5	0.4
Extra Choice (U.S.No.3)...	12	3	1.0	6.0	15	0.7	1.0
Choice (U.S.No.4)	18	5	1.5	8.0	20	1.0	3.0
Medium (U.S.No.5)	25	7	2.0	10.0	25	2.0	5.0

a/ The same grade requirements are listed for Early Prolific milled rice (Class VII). b/ The same grade requirements are listed for Edith milled rice (Class II), Fortuna milled rice (Class III), Carolina milled rice (Class IV), and Lady Wright milled rice (Class V). c/ For subclass (b) California-Japan milled rice this classification includes heat damage only. d/ The grade Extra Fancy shall contain no cereal grains other than paddy grains and may contain not more than one mud lump.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

United States export trade in rice

It has been shown that the United States export trade in rice is conducted on the basis of two different types of rice meeting two types of market requirements. American rice grain exports for the period August-April, 1927-28, at 169,266,598 pounds, were 25,664,893 pounds under those of the same period of 1926-27, but all of that loss has been borne by California rice exports to Japan. Exports of rice grain from the southern states to Europe and Latin-America have been rising during the last three exporting seasons. See table, page 843.

United States exports to Japan

Practically all of the rice exported to Japan from the United States is California rice, and that trade in most years accounts for the bulk of the California rice exports. In Japan, the American product must meet competition from native rice in addition to rice grown in Chosen (Korea) and Taiwan (Formosa). The Japanese market appears to be particularly consistent in the type of rice preferred, so that crop variations in the areas mentioned do not affect the demand for other oriental rices, but rather create good or bad export markets for the California product. Rice production in Japan has tended upward over a long period of years. The 1925 crop was large, with the result that United States exports of rice to that country reached only 435,800 pounds during the months August-April, 1925-26. In 1926, Japanese production was smaller, and American exports to Japan reached 52,278,350 pounds over the 9 months August-April, 1926-27. This season, however, with a record crop in Japan, only 944,300 pounds of rice have gone to Japan from the United States during the months indicated.

United States exports to other markets

Under the sub-title of "Production" there were pointed out some phases of the world rice supply situation which American export rice must meet in foreign markets outside of Japan. For the 9 months August-April, 1927-28, 168,332,298 pounds of rice were exported to those markets from the United States, against 142,652,641 pounds and 22,336,148 pounds for those months in the seasons of 1926-27 and 1925-26 respectively. The greater part of those exports have been of rice produced in the southern states.

The increase in the total rice exports to all countries excluding Japan amounted to 17.6 per cent and 88.2 per cent over the 1926-27 and 1925-26 seasons respectively. The gains of the current season over the preceding one have been accounted for largely by heavy increases in the exports to Cuba and Canada. The European market has taken somewhat less American rice this year than last, although Germany remains as the leading foreign buyer of the American product. Cuba has assumed second place, having made a gain of 83.3 per cent over last year when that country was near the foot of the list. The figures for Canada so far this season represent an advance of 53.8 per cent. They include both California and southern rice.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE GRAIN: Exports from the United States, by principal countries,
August to April, 1925-26 to 1927-28

Destination	August to April		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Germany	3,043,238	33,401,143	28,622,301
Cuba	2,068,605	3,777,468	24,258,801
United Kingdom..	7,648,766	29,231,428	23,398,964
Netherlands.....	622,723	16,552,050	14,777,092
Canada	810,772	5,710,858	12,605,289
Belgium	1,596,134	15,933,173	9,276,556
Argentina	1,500,120	12,394,165	8,759,902
Chile	387,575	7,629,371	9,398,756
Honduras.....	928,048	1,708,573	2,376,777
Japan	435,800	52,278,850	944,300
All others	3,750,167	16,314,412	34,847,860
Total	22,771,948	194,931,491	169,266,598

Source: Official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

RICE: Shipments from the United States to Porto Rico and Hawaii,
August 1925 to April 1928

Month	Porto Rico			Hawaii		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
August	1,266	2,633	5,100	1,236	6,069	4,887
September	2,904	4,948	4,136	2,581	3,520	2,726
October	6,429	10,749	13,790	3,633	4,545	5,744
November	23,766	17,062	21,583	4,280	3,003	6,794
December	15,075	22,771	29,390	5,698	8,951	6,445
January	30,157	13,859	15,096	6,440	6,093	4,433
February	19,094	9,184	12,377	6,470	5,189	5,875
March	19,522	16,309	13,942	6,040	6,967	6,610
April	10,640	22,910	7,474	5,304	5,694	16,322
May	16,454	14,112		4,713	5,386	
June	14,947	17,259		3,068	4,466	
July	12,683	16,948		7,478	7,894	
Total	171,937	178,744		56,952	67,777	

Source: Official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE GRAIN: Exports from the United States, by months,
August 1923 to April 1928

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
August	7,783	1,209	628	2,247	6,349
September...	22,931	1,038	1,086	2,133	7,551
October.....	5,619	6,171	2,122	6,246	15,391
November....	15,586	15,162	2,967	17,198	12,759
December....	28,101	22,562	4,826	32,433	19,740
January.....	25,503	8,212	4,190	18,808	32,692
February....	14,570	6,297	2,423	41,408	23,843
March.....	17,130	4,959	2,318	36,292	22,564
April.....	10,814	3,135	2,213	38,059	28,378
May.....	4,864	2,217	1,976	20,626	28,378
June	2,434	2,573	1,955	17,347	
July	1,066	885	1,750	5,267	
Total.....	156,421	74,420	28,454	238,064	

Source: Official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BROKEN RICE, MEAL AND FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by months,
August 1923 to April 1928

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
August.....	2,417	1,179	1,958	2,803	4,874
September...	2,765	1,730	243	4,295	5,740
October.....	5,922	2,572	702	3,924	4,944
November....	2,823	6,480	1,200	6,970	3,228
December....	5,810	4,968	2,931	7,079	6,989
January.....	4,892	2,686	1,324	7,391	14,251
February....	3,162	5,114	2,422	9,481	8,364
March.....	939	3,408	4,231	7,360	6,313
April.....	829	3,100	1,380	7,457	10,914
May.....	2,721	3,041	1,838	5,034	
June.....	1,237	1,812	1,807	4,618	
July.....	1,257	509	2,236	2,185	
Total	34,774	36,638	22,392	69,697	

Source: Official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE, CLEANED (EXCEPT PATNA): Imports into the United States, August 1923
to April 1928

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
August	1,864	3,846	8,661	6,586	1,730
September ...	341	1,505	1,163	4,071	2,468
October	570	1,063	1,022	2,417	2,065
November	1,970	1,036	1,494	2,358	1,868
December	2,775	2,206	5,633	3,133	4,876
January	4,434	3,663	9,227	4,804	4,881
February	3,024	7,184	14,584	5,683	3,975
March	4,303	7,070	13,973	5,265	3,650
April	3,449	4,833	12,918	8,281	2,994
May	3,161	4,354	9,882	3,376	
June	4,879	3,224	9,392	1,485	
July	1,587	4,415	6,627	1,327	
Total	32,347	44,499	94,841	48,786	

Source: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

RICE, UNCLEANED: Imports into the United States, August 1923
to April 1928

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
August	110	102	3,382	410	235
September ...	116	73	1,922	314	335
October	162	128	1,992	204	113
November	976	486	1,191	985	541
December	616	774	1,143	763	850
January	108	696	2,169	1,341	419
February	211	1,038	5,209	2,157	2,926
March	2,458	3,876	5,503	1,105	118
April	56	1,676	3,464	2,472	195
May	63	1,417	1,672	1,672	
June	88	1,691	1,435	126	
July	202	2,362	522	72	
Total	5,196	14,319	29,607	11,621	

Source: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

International trade

Indications are that there has been a slightly larger volume of rice entering international trade since January 1, 1928 than there was in the corresponding period of 1927. That observation applies particularly to the trade of southern Asia and the United States with importing European and Latin-American countries, since larger crops in most Asiatic importing countries has tended to reduce the international movement of rice in that area. In British Malaya, however, imports for the period August - January, 1927-28 reached 1,043,816,000 pounds against 869,002,000 pounds for the same period of 1926-27. British Malaya and Japan are the only important oriental importing countries for which recent figures are available. The situation in Japan is discussed on page 850.

In the section on United States trade it was pointed out that Canada and Cuba have shown much greater interest in United States rice this season than in the preceding two years. Available information on the demand situation in Europe consuming countries indicates that in most cases rice imports there this year are also larger than in the last year or two. Germany, the leading European rice importer, shows an increase in total rice imports from 2,276,469 pounds in the period January - March 1927 to 49,611,072 pounds in the corresponding months of 1928. French figures up to the end of 1927 indicated only a slight increase above 1926, while the Netherlands, the next in importance, was down sharply. Great Britain, however, imported 102,702,656 pounds of rice in the four months January - April 1928 against 95,846,688 pounds in the corresponding months of last year. Belgium also shows some increase for the first three months of 1928. Detailed figures on the sources of rice imports into European countries appeared on pages 516 to 520 of "Foreign Crops and Markets", Vol. 14, No. . No great variations are evident in the 1927 imports of rice into Europe as against 1926, but the tendency appears to be toward slightly larger figures.

Export figures for India available through February 1928 include only two months of the new Indian crop year, which begins with the harvest which took place mostly in January and February. Total exports by sea of rice not in the hull from India in January and February 1928 were 470,631,000 pounds compared with 430,134,000 pounds in the same period of 1927, and 863,486,000 pounds in 1926. Exports to China were only 2,240,000 pounds in the 1928 period against 33,291,000 pounds in 1927. Java and Sumatra also took less from India this year than in the past two years. A more complete statement of India's annual rice production, trade and consumption is given on pages 853 to 857. In the calendar year 1927 both British India and French Indo-China exported less rice than in the two preceding years. Reports are not available for Siam, the third important exporter. Among the importing countries, the most noteworthy change was the reduction in imports into the Dutch East Indies, which took only 207,900,000 pounds in 1927 against 1,300,000,000 pounds in 1926. Chinese imports are not yet reported for 1927.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D.

RICE, INCLUDING FLOUR, MEAL AND BROKEN RICE: International trade,
average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1927

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1909-1913		1926		1927 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Brazil.....	24,753	a/ 102	6,337	b/ 16,488	0	36,662
British India...	278,272	5,337,516	c/ 186,571	c/ 5,227,366	e/ 23,448	c/ 4,963,303
Fr.Indo-China...	41	2,238,040	b/ 306	b/ 4,164,038	--	2,658,601
Italy.....	4,415	142,239	649	400,516	1,925	579,385
Madagascar.....	b/ 153	b/ 13,985	h/ 29	49,144	--	21,214
Siam d/.....	--	1,922,507	--	--	--	--
Spain.....	5,467	12,063	33	141,575	e/ 9	e/ 58,363
United States...	209,314	16,215	116,897	117,491	53,832	309,999
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Argentina.....	93,084	5,853	b/ 127,215	b/ 198	154,292	--
Austria.....	f/ 183,411	f/ 461	53,966	19	58,906	5
Belgium.....	180,830	99,948	83,331	3,308	100,465	3,786
British Malaya..	b/ 1,999,372	b/ 1,299,475	1,695,967	620,917	1,381,509	651,207
Canada.....	32,109	2,354	33,663	2,131	61,393	629
Ceylon.....	821,654	--	g/ 1,050,039	28g/ 1,023,168	g/	--
China.....	704,932	--	2,493,440	3,885	--	--
Cuba.....	262,307	--	216,465	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia...	--	--	109,829	49	120,003	79
Dutch East Indies	1,178,111	132,400	b/ 1,366,884	b/ 67,006	gh 207,900	--
Egypt.....	98,690	53,700	97,283	40,360	52,466	83,711
France.....	517,861	79,087	478,081	104,374	486,023	169,972
Germany.....	913,772	336,638	766,356	344,362	636,243	293,605
Hongkong.....	--	--	i/	i/	i/	i/
Hungary.....	--	--	12,474	3,899	6,705	5,148
Japan.....	655,676	61,930	767,021	13,979	1,299,707	11,786
Mauritius.....	132,543	j/ 1,446	b/ 116,765	b/ 166	--	--
Netherlands.....	778,682	475,276	329,809	284,761	261,533	202,729
Philippine Is...	412,781	k/ 4	155,389	1,143	26,819	--
Russia.....	250,461	5,746	b/ 113,795	--	--	--
United Kingdom..	768,853	90,564	236,864	16,402	259,735	14,863
Total.....	10,508,304	12,450,545	10,601,258	11,624,105	m/ 3,693,121	1/ 10,065,057

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Rough rice, or paddy, has been reduced to terms of cleaned rice
a/ Three-year average. b/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics.
c/ Sea-trade only. d/ Fiscal year, April 1-March 31. e/ Six months. f/ Average for Austria-Hungary. g/ International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics.
h/ Eleven months. i/ Not yet available. j/ Two-year average. k/ One year only.
l/ Excludes Siam. m/ Excludes China, Cuba, Mauritius and Russia.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

The price of rice

The price of rice in recent months has been materially lower in practically all markets than at the same time last year. The low price obtainable for California rice has been due primarily to the large California crop and the reduction in demand from Japan, the principal foreign market for this rice. In other markets, the reasons for lower prices are not so readily explained. Recorded production for 1927 of rices similar to those grown in the southern states is below that of 1926 owing largely to the reduced crop in India. Available reports indicate a larger crop in China. The net result appears to have been a larger supply of oriental rices in Latin-American and European markets, where they compete with American rice from the southern states.

The price of common white rice, the staple food of the laboring classes in Shanghai, stood at 2.6 cents a pounds on December 26, 1927, against 2.7 cents on November 28, 1927 and 3.7 on December 27, 1926, according to Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul General at Shanghai. Burma rice at Rangoon was reported as averaging 2.24 cents in April 1928 compared with 2.57 last July and 2.51 in April 1927. Indo-China prices have been running close to those in Burma. London prices have fallen also. Burma No. 2 rice was 2.94 cents a pound in April this year compared with 3.19 cents a year earlier. Siam Garden, No. 1, at 3.32, compared with 3.62 cents a year ago, and Indo-China Saigon No. 1 stood at 2.83 cents against 3.17 cents. American Fancy Blue Rose was reported in London as averaging 4.52 cents during April compared with 5.63 a year earlier. The price of Blue Rose head rice in New Orleans was reported for April by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at 3.7 cents compared with 4.1 cents last July and 4.3 cents in April 1927.

For two years rice prices in the world's leading markets have exhibited a sharp downward tendency. From August 1926 to April 1928 the price of Burma No. 2 at Rangoon made a net decline of 22.5 per cent. From November 1926 to April of this year the decline in Indo-China No. 1 round, white, at Saigon was 20.8 per cent. All of the competing rices on the London market made similar declines over the periods indicated, according to compilations published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. See table on next page.

NOTES TO TABLE ON NEXT PAGE (849).

a/ The standard of Saigon round No. 1 A in Hongkong allows not more than 15 to 20 per cent broken kernels and No. 1 B not more than 22 to 25 per cent broken kernels. b/ Beginning with January 1927 the quotations of Indo-China No. 1 round white are for the first Friday of the month. c/ Medium to choice grades which according to United States standards allow 55 and 20 per cent broken kernels respectively. d/ Medium to choice grades, which according to United States standards allow 35 and 35 per cent broken kernels respectively. e/ The standard of Siam Garden No. 1 in Hongkong allows not more than 5 per cent broken kernels. f/ United States standard allows up to 10 per cent broken kernels. g/ Quotation of July 16 only. h/ Quotation for three weeks only.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONTINUED

RICE: Prices of milled rice at important world markets in cents per pound, July 1925 to April 1928

Season and Month	Prices in producing countries				Prices in London, c.i.f. basis			
	India, Burma, No. 2 at Rangoon	Indo-China, No. 1 round white at Saigon a/b/	New Orleans Blue Rose Head c/	Hon- duras Head d/	India Burma No. 2	Indo- China Saigon No. 1 a/	Siam Garden No. 1 e/	American fancy Blue Rose f/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1925-26								
July.....	2.60	2.21	7.0	7.3	3.30	3.19	3.74	8.01
August	2.72	2.34	6.7	6.8	3.43	2.88	3.75	7.26
September	2.67	2.21	6.6	6.9	3.34	3.26	3.74	7.41
October ..	2.64	2.31	6.4	6.9	3.33	3.29	3.78	7.36
November	2.67	2.40	6.6	7.4	3.36	3.30	3.79	7.71
December	2.60	2.43	6.7	7.7	3.35	3.50	3.83	--
January	2.53	2.25	7.0	8.1	3.26	3.19	3.66	--
February	2.57	2.21	6.9	8.0	3.25	3.12	3.62	--
March	2.74	2.29	6.9	7.9	3.36	3.15	3.70	--
April	2.78	2.33	6.5	7.6	3.32	3.32	3.69	--
May	2.80	2.37	6.6	7.3	3.29	3.25	3.69	--
June	2.86	2.42	6.3	7.5	3.46	3.34	3.88	--
1926-27								
July	2.88	2.45	6.3	7.3	3.47	3.37	3.84	e/6.34
August	2.89	2.54	6.7	7.4	3.47	3.38	3.82	h/6.84
September	2.86	2.53	6.4	7.3	3.40	3.39	3.80	6.73
October	2.84	2.73	5.1	6.7	3.45	3.43	3.69	6.56
November	2.67	2.73	4.3	6.8	3.18	3.09	3.44	6.33
December	2.54	2.63	4.4	6.4	3.09	3.00	3.33	5.97
January	2.29	b/ 2.38	4.2	6.3	3.00	3.02	3.33	6.52
February	2.42	--	4.3	6.3	3.09	3.17	3.46	6.03
March	2.53	2.47	4.3	6.3	3.20	3.22	3.64	6.92
April	2.51	2.51	4.3	6.3	3.19	3.17	3.62	6.68
May	2.66	2.64	4.3	6.2	3.30	3.21	3.62	5.70
June	2.65	2.67	4.4	6.5	3.31	3.25	3.63	5.73
1927-28								
July	2.57	2.59	4.1	6.1	3.24	3.18	3.52	5.76
August	2.56	2.54	4.1	6.2	3.19	3.14	3.45	5.63
September	2.53	2.43	4.1	5.4	3.15	2.97	3.41	5.32
October	2.43	2.27	3.9	5.1	3.05	2.78	3.35	4.97
November	2.52	1.97	3.8	5.1	3.11	2.74	3.37	4.67
December	2.51	2.17	3.7	5.1	3.12	2.84	3.37	4.75
January	2.35	2.10	3.8	5.1	3.10	2.77	3.37	4.73
February	2.44	2.38	3.7	5.1	3.15	2.99	3.48	4.62
March	2.39	2.24	3.6	4.9	3.07	2.89	3.38	4.32
April	2.24	2.30	3.7	4.9	2.94	2.83	3.32	4.52

Compiled from - Prices in foreign countries are from International Institute of Agriculture. New Orleans, prices are from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Notes appear on preceding page.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Japanese rice production, consumption and trade

The 1927 rice area of Japan, at 7,777,000 acres, was another increase in the series of larger areas begun in 1880 when the figure was 6,932,000 acres. Production over the same period advanced from 13,023,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 19,509,000,000 pounds in 1927. A tendency toward larger yields per acre has been noted also. The average yield for the period 1900 to 1903 amounted to 1,934 pounds to the acre; in the period 1904 - 1908, to 2,052 pounds; in 1909 - 1913 to 2,419 pounds, and in 1924 - 1927 to 2,381 pounds.

Rice is the most important crop grown in Japan, occupying about half of the total cultivated land of the country. All other grain crops, including millets, occupy only about one-third of the total acreage cultivated. Barley ranks second after rice, with about one-sixth of the total cultivated acreage. Those crops are sometimes grown on rice land as a second crop after the rice harvest. Over 40 per cent of the barley is sown on rice fields, as is also nearly 40 per cent of the wheat. The three general kinds of rice grown in Japan are, (1) the common irrigated rice, which averaged about 90 per cent of the crop in the years 1923 - 1925; (2) glutinous rice, including over 8 per cent of the crop, and (3) upland rice, which is less than 2 per cent. Investigations conducted by J. W. Jones of the Bureau of Plant Industry ^{a/} of Japanese rice culture have shown that the kernels of the common rice are normally quite hard and translucent, as are the short-grained rices of California, and when properly cooked retain their identity. On the other hand, the kernels of the glutinous rices are opaque and waxy in appearance and when cooked lose their identity. Glutinous rices are used largely in pastries and confections.

The rice crop produced in Japan proper accounts for about 85 per cent of the country's total requirements. Of the quantity which must be imported, about two-thirds come from Chosen and Taiwan, and one-third from foreign countries. The relation of those import requirements to rice conditions in California have been discussed elsewhere in this issue. The United States contributes about 6 per cent of the rice imported into Japan from foreign countries. French Indo-China, Siam and British India supply the balance of the imports, but they provide a very small part of the total Japanese rice requirements, which are mainly for short-grained rice.

The Japanese taste for "Japan type" rice is well established, only the poor being willing to use the cheaper rices imported from southern Asia, according to Mr. Jones. Consul Ballantyne at Tokyo states further that while no prejudice exists among Japanese dealers toward California rice, consumers will not knowingly buy non-Japanese rice, irrespective of quality, except at a substantial discount. Owing to such considerations, California rice is usually blended with native Japanese rice before being offered to the public. The California product usually brings a price second only to the native rice.

^{a/} MS. of "Observations on Methods of Growing Rice in Japan, Korea, China, Java and the Philippine Islands 1928."

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Rice is the principal cereal food of Japan. Per capita disappearance of rice in Japan, as mentioned in official reports since 1910, have increased from an average of about 320 pounds annually from 1910 - 1912 to 354 pounds in 1923 - 1925, including the amounts used for seed. Deducting an estimate for seed requirements of 40 pounds, in terms of cleaned rice per acre, there would remain about 315 pounds in the earlier period for consumption compared with about 349 pounds in the 1923 - 1925 period for food and other purposes aside from seeding. This is supplemented to only a slight extent by wheat or other grains. For the period 1921 to 1925 wheat consumption in Japan, exclusive of seed, has been estimated at an average of 48 pounds per capita. Barley is also used to supplement rice. No figures are available on the percentage of the barley crop used for human food, but if the whole crop were so used, it would add only about 64 pounds per capita to the grain diet. Millets are also used to some extent. Naked barley, which forms nearly half of the total barley crop, is said to be used more for food than are either hulled barley or wheat, according to the report of Mr. Jones.

Japanese growers market their rice as brown rice, Mr. Jones reports. Each village has one or more small rice mills, with many more in the larger towns. The brown rice is believed to have better keeping qualities than the polished rice. It is a Japanese conviction that milled rice loses its flavor if kept more than two weeks. In Tokyo and other large cities, there are rice markets where the growers send samples of the brown rice offered for sale. On the sample bag is stated the variety, number of bags for sale, and ^{the} location of the rice. Buyers visit the markets and purchase directly from the growers or their agents. Milled rice may be purchased also in those markets, but most of the transactions are in brown rice.

RICE: Imports into Japan, August-January 1926-1928

Month	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
August	68,473,600	45,053,233
September	70,005,723	57,578,400
October	58,718,933	77,150,533
November	50,220,923	20,469,333
December	56,920,267	10,032,000
January	50,574,000	44,470,400
Total	355,013,466	254,753,999

Source: Monthly Return of The Foreign Trade of The Empire of Japan.
 a/ Does not include Chosen (Korea) or Taiwan (Formosa)

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE AND PADDY: Exports into Japan 1926-1927

Country	Year ended December 31	
	1926	1927
	Pounds	Pounds
China.....	9,748,400	30,868,667
British India.....	233,587,067	339,254,400
French Indo-China.....	283,431,733	405,911,600
Siam.....	213,012,000	401,801,733
United States.....	57,652,400	97,995,733
Other countries.....	329,467	23,874,534
Total.....	767,321,067	1,299,706,667

Compiled from - Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of The Empire of Japan, December 1927.

JAPAN: Supply and distribution of rice crop, 1921-22-1927-28

Item	Year beginning November 1						
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SUPPLY							
Reserve stock.....	2,564	2,295	2,133	1,637	1,728	1,875	1,811
Production.....	17,335	19,067	17,418	17,960	18,756	17,462	19,509
Foreign rice.....	1,191	509	1,045	1,614	673))
Forman rice.....	983	1,035	1,409	1,391	1,633))
Formosan rice.....	233	356	521	702	683) a/) b/3,000
Re-imports.....	c/	1	c/	1	c/))
Total.....	22,508	23,313	22,546	23,395	23,478		24,320
DISTRIBUTION							
Consumption.....	19,751	20,962	20,671	21,067	21,434	21,493	b/21,895
Exports.....	15	11	8	38	15))
Shipped to Korea.....	50	28	116	235	42))
Shipped to Formosa.....	83	19	33	204	8) a/) b/ 300
Shipped to Saghalien.....	44	70	70	83	90))
Re-exports.....	71	90	11	45	14))
Carried to next year.....	2,295	2,133	1,637	1,728	1,875	1,811	(2,124
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Consumption per capita...	314	362	352	353	356		

Compiled from The Japan Year Book, 1927; Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Monthly Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture and reports from Trade Commissioner Steintorff, Tokyo, Japan.
a/ Official reports on imports and exports for year beginning November 1, 1926 are not available. b/ Preliminary estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Production, consumption and trade of rice in India

In the absence of production figures for China, India is accepted as the world's most important producer of rice. That country grows more than half of the long-grained rice reported annually. The crop in India, therefore, is of considerable influence in determining the state of the foreign markets to which the United States exports rice produced in the southern states. China is the chief consumer of Indian export rice. A reduced Chinese demand this season probably explains why the price of Indian rice has not risen as might have been expected since the crop is estimated to be about 6 per cent under that of 1926.

The rice acreage in India increased from 53,169,000 acres in 1908-09 to 81,029,000 in 1916-17. Since that period it has remained about stationary, the 1927-28 acreage being 77,790,000 acres. Production has varied more widely due to variations in yield but in the 20 year period indicated has increased nearly 50 per cent from 43,877,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice in 1908-09 to 62,657,000,000 in 1927-28. In Burma there has been a more marked tendency to increase in the past 10 years, the acreage going from 10,570,000 acres in 1916-17 to 12,323,000 in 1927-28. Changes in yield have been greater than the changes in acreage, however, and there is no clearly defined upward trend in production for Burma. That province is the principal surplus rice producing area of India and supplies about 85 per cent of the total rice exports of the country. The amount of rice available for export from Burma is determined largely by the size of the crop and the demand in the deficit producing provinces of India.

Exports in recent years have been taking, on an average, about 5,000,000,000 pounds, or about 8 per cent of the total Indian crop. In the five year period before the war, also, 8 per cent was exported. During the war and post-war period, 1914 to 1923, exports averaged only 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 pounds, or about 5 per cent of the crop. About 65 per cent of the exports are in the form of whole cleaned rice, for which Germany is the most important single market, taking a fourth to a sixth of the total. The Straits Settlements, China and Japan, follow next, their relative importance varying annually. Nearly a fourth of the total exports are shipped out in the form of boiled rice, going almost entirely to Ceylon. Broken cleaned rice and other sorts of rice not in the husk form less than 10 per cent of the total exports. Paddy or rough rice exports are insignificant. Exports from India by countries and classes are given in the table on page 856.

Rice occupies nearly three-fourths of the area sown to all crops in Burma, the next most important crop being sesamum. In view of the importance of rice cultivation in Burma it is of interest to note that that province reports fewer plows than any other province in India except Northwest Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Delhi, all of which have very small total cultivated areas in comparison to Burma. There is still considerable room for expansion for either rice or some other crop in that province, since the total cultivated area of the province including fallow occupies only 13 per cent of the total area, and culturable waste land other than fallow occupies nearly 40 per cent of the area.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Rice is generally sown in the months of May to August and harvested in December and January, according to the Indian Department of Intelligence and Statistics. When grown in that period, rice is known in India as a winter crop, called "Aman" rice. There are two other classes of comparatively little importance, "Aus" or autumn rice sown in May and June and harvested in September, and "Boro" or summer rice sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. Monsoon rainfall is important for India's rice cultivation. Less than a fourth of the rice area of the country is under irrigation. Of Burma's 12,237,000 acres devoted to rice in 1925-26, only 1,373,000 acres were under irrigation of which nearly half was by government canals.

Domestic consumption for all purposes took about 95 per cent of the total Indian crop in the period 1919 to 1923, as well as in the preceding five years, and 92 per cent in the five years 1909 to 1913. It is estimated that about 5 per cent of the crop is used for seed, leaving roughly 85 to 90 per cent for food consumption, carryover, other uses and losses. See table, page 855.

Rice is by far the most important cereal used for human food in India and the total consumption of all cereals per capita, estimated from official figures, appears to be somewhat smaller than cereal consumption in Europe. Total disappearance of rice per capita averages only about 190 pounds of milled rice a year, based on official estimates of production, trade and population, compared with about 345 pounds in Japan. In India, rice is supplemented to only a slight extent by wheat. Per capita wheat disappearance in India for all purposes except seed in the years 1921 to 1925 averaged only about 54 pounds, and after bran and other milling losses are subtracted, it would leave still less wheat actually usable for human food. The diet in that country is supplemented to some extent by millet and barley, but the total production of these crops is only about a third as large as the rice crop and some is used for live stock, while barley is also exported to some extent. Total consumption of all four crops per capita as indicated from these estimates would be roughly about 300 pounds per capita, if all the barley and millet were consumed in India for food. Wheat disappearance in the United Kingdom for purposes other than seed in the period 1921 to 1925 is estimated at about 350 pounds of whole grain annually per capita and total wheat and rye disappearance in Russia for the period 1924 to 1926 is similarly estimated at about 450 pounds. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", October 25, 1926, page 571, and March 26, 1928, page 405.)

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE: Distribution of the crop in India, annual, crop years
1908-09 to 1927-28

Crop year	Area	Production in terms of cleaned rice <u>a/</u>	Exports <u>b/</u>	Imports <u>b/</u>	Net exports <u>b/</u>	Balance remaining in country	Seed re-quire-ment in terms of cleaned rice <u>c/</u>	Balance for food, carry-over, loss, etc.	Statistical average balance per capita <u>d/</u>
	1,000 acres	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1908-09..	53,168	43,877	3,822	229	3,593	40,284	2,740	37,544	165
1909-10..	60,884	63,869	5,060	288	4,772	59,097	2,749	56,348	
1910-11..	61,078	64,552	5,784	345	5,439	59,113	2,935	56,178	
1911-12..	65,222	63,943	6,261	262	5,999	57,944	3,233	54,711	
1912-13..	71,837	63,802	5,761	286	5,475	58,327	3,420	54,907	
1913-14..	76,000	64,555	4,520	331	4,189	60,366	3,470	56,896	203
1914-15..	77,121	61,109	2,820	392	2,488	58,621	3,525	55,096	
1915-16..	78,330	73,315	3,757	416	3,341	69,974	3,646	66,328	
1916-17..	81,029	78,521	3,847	383	3,464	75,057	3,652	71,405	
1917-18..	81,160	80,559	5,489	342	5,147	75,412	3,494	71,918	
1918-19..	77,653	54,466	1,582	286	1,296	53,170	3,574	49,596	191
1919-20..	79,422	71,734	2,390	176	2,214	69,520	3,553	65,967	
1920-21..	78,952	61,949	2,741	280	2,461	59,488	3,675	55,813	
1921-22..	81,667	74,240	4,836	302	4,534	69,706	3,708	65,998	
1922-23..	82,402	73,495	4,554	349	4,205	71,290	3,560	67,630	
1923-24..	79,112	63,164	5,120	391	4,729	58,435	3,665	54,770	
1924-25..	81,441	69,601	5,588	181	5,407	64,194	3,707	60,487	
1925-26..	82,378	68,627	5,227	137	5,040	63,587	3,587	60,000	
1926-27..	79,718	66,506	4,963	23	4,940	61,566	3,501	58,065	
1927-28..	77,790	62,657							

Compiled from official sources except as otherwise noted.

a/ Most of the crop is harvested in December to January of the divided year reported. b/ International trade in calendar year following harvest.

c/ Estimated from the acreage planted the succeeding year on the basis of 45 pounds (cleaned basis) to the acre, the assumption that India uses about the same amount of seed per acre as Japan, or slightly more, which country is reported as using 50 to 80 pounds of paddy to the acre. An average of 65 pounds of paddy would be the equivalent roughly of 40 pounds of cleaned rice. d/ Total population of India in 1911 is officially reported as 315,156,396, in 1921 as 318,942,480. For the period 1914 to 1918 the average of these two figures was used.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

INDIA: Exports of domestic rice by sea to specified countries of destination and total exports, years beginning April 1, 1923-24 to 1927-28

Class of rice and country of destination	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28, 11 months only
Rice in the husk (paddy) -	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Ceylon	65,798	61,719	79,593	45,156	
All countries	66,161	62,880	80,129	50,985	49,598
Rice not in the husk -					
Boiled rice -					
Ceylon	760,899	798,383	861,558	847,701	
Mauritius	105,661	125,341	118,082	112,802	
British West Indies	39,509	25,314	22,083	23,867	
Other British Empire	174,937	170,740	174,408	185,710	
Total British Empire ...	1,081,003	1,119,778	1,176,134	1,170,080	
Arabia	134,539	55,151	86,014	80,929	
Other countries	36,115	43,756	41,391	27,755	
Total all countries	1,251,650	1,218,685	1,303,539	1,278,764	1,333,624
Cleaned rice -					
Straits Settlements	379,133	402,147	416,537	365,113	
Hongkong	112,507	33,759	60,066	8,581	
United Kingdom	35,328	138,911	113,572	88,061	
Other British Empire	186,837	221,252	273,267	192,269	
Total British Empire ...	763,905	796,069	863,442	654,024	
Germany	860,707	765,337	696,868	556,292	
China	327,507	105,898	326,720	382,610	
Japan	269,302	495,629	508,240	215,662	
Java	280,025	97,924	249,240	39,368	
Sumatra	119,540	176,720	188,619	185,208	
Cuba	197,624	148,736	192,334	256,124	
Netherlands	103,553	176,111	209,362	155,301	
Egypt	39,304	180,777	168,637	118,626	
Italy, including Fiume	47,235	87,435	70,475	78,277	
Other countries	149,664	341,822	333,917	289,427	
Total all countries	3,207,947	3,372,460	3,807,854	2,930,879	2,528,951
Broken cleaned rice -					
Ceylon	97,017	100,999	97,776	39,740	
United Kingdom	57,420	79,959	70,898	32,493	
Other countries	98,513	69,565	75,665	24,531	
Total all countries	252,950	250,523	244,339	96,770	67,854
Other rice not in the husk -					
Straits Settlements	36,658	23,204	43,485	32,525	
Germany	23,374	136,804	142,513	20,841	
Japan	10,427	5,844	100,276	48,046	
Other countries	92,983	73,485	67,001	149,552	
Total all countries	163,442	249,337	353,275	250,964	80,394
Total all rice not in the husk-					
Share of Burma	3,966,124	4,137,885	5,087,990	3,956,516	
Share of Bengal	650,018	735,842	521,406	244,617	
Share of Madras	159,840	122,324	138,503	244,093	
Share of other provinces ..	90,017	94,954	161,108	112,151	
Total exports rice not in the husk	4,875,999	5,091,005	5,709,007	4,557,377	4,010,833
Exports to British Empire	2,109,244	2,176,863	2,294,067	1,950,953	

Compiled from Annual Statement of Sea-Borne Trade of British India 1927 and Accounts Relating to the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India for February 1928.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

RICE, NOT IN THE HUSK: Exports from British India (Sea-Borne Trade only, including government stores) August-February 1926-27 and 1927-28

Month	August-February	
	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
August.....	373,539,840	333,954,880
September.....	357,192,320	315,246,400
October.....	360,072,680	206,030,720
November.....	173,334,400	206,424,960
December.....	172,325,440	217,575,680
January.....	178,218,880	181,576,640
February.....	251,914,280	282,157,120
Total.....	1,565,605,440	1,749,966,400

Compiled from Accounts relating to Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India.

RICE GRAIN: Import and export for British Malaya, August-January, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Month	Imports		Exports	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
August.....	136,849,261	170,637,667	49,817,040	52,057,152
September.....	147,684,275	145,933,514	52,158,714	52,530,038
October.....	154,418,337	173,220,845	55,471,338	63,191,520
November.....	116,712,400	164,060,736	56,685,664	69,988,733
December.....	153,699,837	212,882,074	57,905,008	78,943,379
January.....	160,638,106	174,081,600	56,701,075	74,757,760
Total.....	869,002,266	1,043,316,436	328,738,839	391,468,582

Compiled from - British Malaya, Return of Foreign Imports and Exports.

RICE: Imports into China 1925 - 1926

Country	Year ended December 31	
	1925	1926
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hongkong.....	1,109,514,667	451,355,733
French Indo-China.....	130,218,133	1,064,643,733
Siam.....	231,094,800	348,515,467
British India.....	66,334,400	557,133,200
Korea.....	3,953,400	2,514,267
Japan (including Formosa)...	58,204,800	33,414,800
Other countries.....	35,293,333	38,526,399
Total.....	1,684,616,533	2,496,103,599

Compiled from - Foreign Trade of China.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Hongkong as a rice distributing center a/

The free port of Hongkong is the leading rice distributing center of southern China. Consignments are received largely from French Indo-China, Siam and Burma and are distributed principally to Chinese points and Japan. Important shipments go also to the United States and Canada and points in Central and South America, Cuba and the Philippines. Figures for 1924 show that in that year, white rice represented 46 per cent of the total received in Hongkong, of which about 30 per cent came from French Indo-China, and 28 per cent from Siam, with Burma contributing 6 per cent. Practically 90 per cent of the rice imported into Hongkong is re-exported. During the period 1920 - 1924, China took about 75 per cent of those re-exports and Japan about 10 per cent. Most of the western countries importing Chinese rice take nothing but white rice. Canada is an outstanding exception, the imports of Chinese rice into that country running 60 per cent cargo or brown rice.

During the period 1921 to 1924, the latest years for which figures are available, there was some increase in the proportion of the total imports represented by white rice to the level noted above. Broken rice averaged 27.1 per cent of the total imports in 1923 - 1924; cargo rice, 6.4 per cent; paddy, 5.7 per cent, and bran and meal, 14.0 per cent. Over 81 per cent of the broken rice originated in Siam and 13 per cent in French Indo-China. Of the cargo rice imported during those two years, 65 per cent came from French Indo-China and 28 per cent from Siam. Most of the paddy came from French Indo-China. Burma supplied about 6 per cent of the broken rice, in addition to the white rice noted above, but practically no cargo and paddy rice.

Types and grades

The general commercial types of rice dealt with in Hongkong are Siam garden, Siam straight, Siam usual, Saigon long, Saigon round, Tonkin brown and Pangoon S. Q. (Straits quality). The standards of quality and the various grades of rice shipped out of Hongkong to the United States are as follows:

To contain a maximum of
(per cent broken)

1	Siam garden	5
1	Siam straight	8-10
2	Siam straight	20-30
1	Siam usual	15-20
2	Siam usual	25-30
1 A	Saigon long	15-20
1 B	Saigon long	22-25
1 A	Saigon round	15-20
1 B	Saigon round	22-25
2	Saigon round	34-40

a/ Based on reports from William J. McCafferty, American Consul at Hongkong.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION, CONT'D

Rice growing in Manchuria

Manchuria grows small amounts of irrigated and of upland rice and is gaining attention as one source of supply for Japan's import requirements, according to a report by Paul O. Nyhus, American Agricultural Commissioner in the Orient. The Japanese discriminate strongly against the long grain rice from southern Asia, so that when consideration is given to the matter of food supplies, it is short grain rice of Japan type that must be considered. Leaders hold various ideas of the problem and various matters are confused - potential supplies of rice, self-sufficiency in rice production, low prices of rice, protection of the farming industry, and employment problems.

There is agreement, however, as to the desirability of being assured of adequate rice supplies from the near-by regions of Korea and Manchuria and to this end the South Manchuria Railway administration has encouraged the rice acreage in Manchuria. The North China farmers are not accustomed to growing paddy rice, so that Korean farmers have emigrated into Eastern Manchuria to develop rice fields on land leased from the Chinese. Ownership is denied them as foreign subjects. Development of rice growing, accordingly, has met with difficulties, but Japanese agricultural leaders state that physical conditions in Manchuria should make possible a production fifteen times as large as the recent crops of about 10,000,000 bushels of water rice. Manchuria's contribution to the rice supply of Japan is taking place at present by an indirect course. The Japanese colony of Korea is each year taking larger amounts of millet and Kaoliang, which in turn release rice for export to Japan.

Rice development in Far East Province of Russia

The Russian food trust is developing rice growing in the Maritime Province in the Russian Far East, according to an article in "Economic Bulletin", No. 8, 1922. An appropriation of about \$352,000 has been made plus about \$51,000 for imports of tractors and other machinery. The plantation of about 26,000 acres is controlled by the trust, which has a monopoly on the products but must finance the growers and supply them with implements. This year the trust will give to the planters 16 tractors and 25 pumping machines. The trust has a plantation of its own covering about 1,500 acres. Extensive experimental work is being carried on by the trust in its agricultural experimental station. According to the plan of the local Department of Agriculture, 38,000 acres of land are scheduled to be developed for rice plantations, of which about 25,000 acres will require irrigation works. The total cost of the development is estimated at about \$312,000.

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FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

The net effect of foreign dairy developments through April and May has been the maintenance of the recent strength of European markets. During the period under review there is normally an overlapping of seasons of the Southern and Northern Hemispheres. While, during much of the winter, drought in the Southern Hemisphere had strengthened foreign markets, more recently Australian and New Zealand production has been rallying for a strong finish of the season.

So long as there was a prospect of an early season in northern Europe there was naturally considerable caution in the matter of purchasing supplies beyond immediate needs and early in April the European butter markets broke rather sharply. But the grass season in northern Europe, which is normally earlier than our own, proved to be late. Lack of rain retarded production, and as late as May 11 the Danish Butter Journal reported that while cattle were grazing in many districts, vegetation was backward. German reviews reported as of April 28 that the fodder scarcity was somewhat relieved but that grass would not be at its best until the middle of May. From the second week in April to the middle of May the Copenhagen butter quotation has varied but little and the average of about 36 cents for May will be only fractionally lower than that for April. Both foreign and domestic prices are now well above those of a year ago, and the difference between Copenhagen and New York stands now at about three-fourths of the import duty. Last year our April imports of butter totalled 2,310,374 pounds, whereas under the conditions prevailing this year our butter imports continued through April to be quite negligible. Imports of cheese and exports of condensed and evaporated milk have likewise been less. As compared with April of last year, our imports of fresh milk and cream have been heavy (see trade tables on following pages).

Grass season backward in Denmark

Want of rain in Denmark has retarded spring production. Production and exportation of butter were lower during April than for several years, as indicated by the following comparative statement. Although checked in the middle of the month, April production exceeded that of March by some 6 per cent. Exports to Great Britain were about the same as during March, while German imports of Danish butter were increased materially over March and over April of last year.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

DENMARK: Officially estimated weekly production of butter,
April 1926, 1927 and 1928

Week <u>a/</u>	April 1926	April 1927	April 1928
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1st	7,304,115	6,915,279	5,848,426
2d	7,341,042	6,620,414	7,564,809
3d	7,908,451	8,264,494	6,712,626
4th	7,440,249	7,532,843	7,141,383
Total 4 weeks	29,993,857	29,533,030	27,267,344

Reports from office of American Consul General Marion Letcher, Copenhagen. a/ Figures are for weeks ending April 9, 16, 23 and 30, in 1926; April 8, 15, 22, and 29, in 1927; and April 6, 13, 20, and 27, in 1928.

Supplies from the Netherlands checked

Butter and cheese exports from the Netherlands likewise reflect the backward conditions in a natural falling off this spring as compared with last year. The exportable surplus of dairy products from the Netherlands had been increasing until this year. During the first quarter of 1928, exports were maintained on about the same level as a year ago. April, however, shows a decrease from April of last year of 12 per cent in exports of butter and 10 per cent in cheese exports. The following table illustrates the Netherlands trade in those commodities.

NETHERLANDS: Imports and exports of butter, cheese, and condensed milk,
1909-13 and 1924-27

Year	Butter		Cheese		Condensed Milk	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
1909-13						
average ..	4,987	75,133	522	127,379	23	55
1924	3,613	76,570	888	170,352	236	233,901
1925	5,756	87,598	1,163	175,711	291	248,674
1926	3,347	100,428	1,081	185,706	389	293,046
1927	4,041	105,715	1,283	214,565	280	324,799
Jan-Apr. 1927	686	29,493	439	59,147	84	101,570
Jan-Apr. 1928	1,435	27,163	478	58,640	143	111,449

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

German production light and imports heavy

During April and early May, domestic butter supplies within Germany had been lessened by unfavorable weather conditions. In consequence, foreign butter, especially of the finer grades, was in greater demand than is usual at this time of year. Imports during April amounted to 19,400,000 pounds against 18,214,000 pounds in April 1927, and 18,623,000 pounds in April 1926. This is the more notable since foreign demand earlier in the year had been oppositely affected by the comparatively abundant domestic output. Imports of 17,073,000 pounds during March were somewhat above those of a year ago, while February imports of 17,699,000 pounds were much below those of February last year when 20,056,000 pounds were imported. A German review as of May 10 reports a marked change in weather conditions with the prospect that domestic supplies would increase with continuance of the cool, wet weather then prevailing.

GERMANY: Imports of butter by countries, March and April, 1928 and April 1927

Country or section	March 1928	April 1928	April 1927
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Denmark.....	5,848	6,173	5,907
Netherlands.....	4,969	6,393	5,778
Russia.....	829	1,488	367
Baltic group.....	4,686	4,850	5,683
Others.....	741	496	479
Total.....	17,073	19,400	18,214

Official sources and cabled reports from Acting American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere, Berlin.

British imports less in April than in March

Imports into Great Britain during April amounted to 52,000,000 pounds of butter and 22,000,000 pounds of cheese. This was a decline from March imports of 26 per cent in butter and 39 per cent in cheese. The slight increase over April imports of last year was due largely to the heavier arrivals of butter from Australia and Russia and of cheese from all important sources except New Zealand. Especially notable are the heavier supplies of Siberian butter during this season to date. During the four months, January to April, Great Britain received 4,459,000 pounds of butter from Russia against 970,000 pounds and 2,873,000 pounds respectively in the corresponding periods of 1927 and 1926.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, March and April
1928, and April 1927

Commodity and country	March 1928	April 1928	April 1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER			
Russia	603	3,095	931
Finland	1,751	2,029	2,147
Sweden	2,189	1,332	1,581
Denmark	17,469	17,540	16,260
Netherlands	579	924	784
France	79	63	--
United States	4	126	--
Argentina	5,478	5,093	7,273
Irish Free State	634	1,301	1,334
Australia	14,224	11,187	9,796
New Zealand	25,731	7,357	7,751
Canada	182		
Others	1,004	1,200	33
Total	69,232	51,746	47,890
Total, January 1 to date	194,236	246,032	204,216
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,829	2,238	1,568
Italy	1,775	1,288	1,054
United States	53	1	28
Australia	970	623	228
New Zealand	28,169	16,579	16,783
Canada	1,263	391	290
Others	322	463	493
Total	36,681	21,593	20,444
Total, January 1 to date	91,308	112,896	107,378

Supplies from Southern Hemisphere still important

Butter shipments afloat from Australia on May 12 were four times as heavy as at that time last year, amounting to 12,820,000 pounds and 3,136,000 pounds respectively. From New Zealand, where recovery from the drought is still much less complete than in Australia, shipments afloat were 11,536,000 pounds on May 12 against 17,864,000 pounds a year earlier. It is to be remembered, however, that shipments, especially from New Zealand, are under such centralized control as no longer to indicate precisely the trend of production in those countries. Control was undertaken originally in New Zealand with the expectation that their export season would "not terminate as usual in May but be carried on if possible to link up with the new season" which begins in our fall months.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-April, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Item and country	July-April		April	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Total Europe	3	20	0	20
Guatemala	70	64	7	6
Honduras	125	119	12	9
Panama	517	255	16	21
Mexico	734	610	88	67
Cuba	616	413	79	50
Haitian Republic ..	407	390	50	39
Other West Indies ..	474	330	50	22
Peru	221	290	59	44
Other South America	536	308	46	29
Philippine Islands ..	145	155	18	8
Other countries ...	330	351	51	77
Total exports ...	4,278	3,305	476	392
Imports-				
Denmark and Faroe Islands	1,378	554	102	25
United Kingdom	3,907	858	681	0
Other Europe	183	450	1	4
Total Europe	5,473	1,862	784	29
Canada	533	189	132	32
Syria	48	43	1	a/
New Zealand	3,475	2,243	1,243	119
Other countries ...	705	154	150	a/
Total imports ...	10,234	4,491	2,310	180
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
France	1,648	2,736	134	12
Germany	113	1,667	14	122
Argentina	19,094	14,403	2,617	2,372
Other countries ...	210	808	43	73
Total imports ...	21,065	19,614	2,808	2,579
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	12	98	a/	2
Canada	279	234	25	10
Panama	363	373	48	45
Central America, other	240	246	23	19
Mexico	569	437	23	31
Jamaica	186	47	7	1
Cuba	695	299	68	24
Other West Indies ..	243	233	25	22
South America	166	105	12	7
China	239	139	52	9
Other countries ...	243	179	44	17
Total exports ...	3,235	2,390	327	187

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-
April, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-April		April	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:				
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is.	251	525	17	80
Finland	1,045	495	90	1
France	4,252	5,063	705	499
Germany	627	623	38	28
Greece	1,829	1,837	165	461
Italy	31,655	25,900	3,422	2,687
Netherlands	3,096	3,146	199	283
Norway	433	524	48	59
Switzerland	16,063	13,114	1,564	1,695
Other Europe	647	476	27	44
Total Europe	59,898	51,703	6,275	5,837
Canada	14,749	10,331	601	342
Mexico	191	192	13	27
Argentina	196	293	33	18
Other countries	20	43	1	5
Total imports	75,054	62,562	6,923	6,229
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL & VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Netherlands	116	0	0	0
Canada	74	61	2	61
Panama	234	264	26	13
West Indies	191	184	23	16
Newfoundland & Lab.	79	19	76	0
Argentina	0	23	0	0
Other countries	43	65	1	2
Total exports	787	616	128	92
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	328	145	0	a/
Panama	787	849	33	9
Central America, other	946	1,070	117	95
Mexico	1,173	753	81	47
Jamaica	668	418	51	37
Cuba	10,952	9,364	920	613
China	3,021	2,169	172	218
Hongkong	1,284	2,974	261	737
Japan, incl. Chosen...	3,001	4,304	416	441
Philippine Islands ...	5,029	6,619	540	296
Other countries	1,777	1,973	170	207
Total exports	23,966	30,643	2,761	2,700

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-April, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-April		April	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports:				
Belgium.....	254	357	48	31
France.....	410	0	0	0
Germany.....	1,851	16	0	0
United Kingdom.....	19,905	20,471	3,120	2,453
Other Europe.....	540	171	5	11
Total Europe.....	22,260	21,015	3,173	2,495
Canada.....	300	321	50	0
Panama.....	3,368	2,755	301	153
Mexico.....	2,160	1,678	134	104
Newfoundland & Lab....	657	895	135	8
Cuba.....	2,455	1,792	318	114
Peru.....	3,311	2,933	594	349
Other South America..	1,612	1,438	149	182
British Malaya.....	1,592	2,222	202	281
China.....	2,292	2,267	181	264
Hongkong.....	857	1,617	65	359
Japan, incl. Chosen...	1,102	1,857	194	317
Philippine Islands...	9,734	13,022	1,075	1,252
Other countries.....	4,022	4,897	483	543
Total exports.....	56,912	58,699	7,054	6,421
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
France.....	124	143	23	0
Germany.....	54	54	a/	0
Italy.....	89	127	11	13
United Kingdom.....	56	41	14	5
Other Europe.....	57	171	17	38
Total Europe.....	380	536	65	61
Canada.....	58	30	3	a/
Panama.....	175	179	30	8
Central America, other	75	123	15	10
Mexico.....	223	209	52	64
Cuba.....	165	241	17	25
Colombia.....	85	140	10	26
Venezuela.....	145	191	7	11
Other South America.	317	336	29	29
China.....	343	278	67	24
Japan, incl. Chosen...	272	332	26	28
Philippine Islands...	37	33	1	4
Other countries.....	94	163	14	13
Total exports.....	2,369	2,791	336	303

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-April, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-April		April	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:				
Imports- b/				
Netherlands.....	120	3,296	2	156
United Kingdom.....	5	350	1	a/
Other Europe.....	5	17	a/	0
Total Europe.....	130	3,663	3	156
Canada.....	4,348	3,928	156	90
New Zealand.....	38	1	0	a/
Other countries.....	1	1	0	0
Total imports.....	4,517	7,593	159	246
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is...	19	26	9	4
Netherlands.....	15	454	2	77
United Kingdom.....	55	0	0	0
Canada.....	77	114	a/	75
Jamaica.....	40	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	29	0	a/
Total imports.....	207	623	11	156
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEET- ENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands.....	0	1,237	0	56
Canada.....	1,250	242	435	a/
Japan, incl. Chosen.....	0	50	0	0
Other countries.....	1	28	a/	0
Total imports.....	1,251	1,557	435	56
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>
Exports-				
United Kingdom.....	302	748	0	1
Other Europe.....	1	2	1	a/
Total Europe.....	303	750	1	1
Canada.....	3,154	1,092	23	14
Honduras.....	122	121	10	8
Panama.....	964	1,332	99	245
Mexico.....	3,105	3,233	219	261
Bermuda.....	112	122	12	9
Cuba.....	9,663	7,459	1,164	497
Other countries.....	6,090	5,980	3,836	2,385
Total exports.....	23,513	20,089	5,364	3,420

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-April, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-April		April	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>
Imports-				
Canada	53	12	1	1
China	6	8	a/	3
Hongkong	192	189	16	16
Other countries.....	17	15	0	a/
Total imports.....	268	224	17	20
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Exports-				
Total Europe	27	106	12	a/
Canada	256	579	20	51
Jamaica.....	2	1	a/	0
Cuba	7	12	0	a/
Chile	5	a/	0	0
British Malaya.....	24	0	0	0
Other countries.....	24	22	a/	2
Total exports.....	345	720	32	53
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom.....	42	18	0	0
China	1,043	255	0	0
Other countries	7	a/	0	0
Total imports.....	1,092	273	0	0
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports -				
United Kingdom.....	2,569	0	0	0
China	5,149	304	17	0
Hongkong	11	10	1	a/
Other countries.....	a/	a/	0	0
Total imports.....	7,729	314	18	a/
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	4,036	2,796	99	100
Other countries.....	167	252	5	0
Total imports	4,203	3,048	104	100

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-April, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-April		April	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
United Kingdom	680	0	0	0
China	3,082	994	0	6
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,762	994	0	6
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	3,294	1,987	312	109
Japan, incl. Chosen ...	66	7	0	0
Other countries	66	47	22	0
Total imports	3,423	2,041	334	109
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	785	0	0	0
China	2,641	534	2	38
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,426	534	2	38

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

SMALL GRAINS: Acreage and condition in France, 1924 to 1928

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1924	13,620	2,196	1,765	8,636
1925	13,872	2,147	1,727	8,598
1926	12,971	1,958	1,706	8,677
1927	13,208	1,970	1,754	8,542
1928 preliminary	12,774	1,945	1,702	8,464
CONDITION	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
May 1, 1926	97	99	100	100
May 1, 1927	103	103	101	100
May 1, 1928	93	97	99	97

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913,
annual 1924-1928

Crop and countries re- porting in 1923 a/	Average 1909- 1913	Harvest year				Percent 1928 is of 1927
		1925	1926	1927	1928	
ACREAGE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent
Winter wheat	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
United States b/	28,382	31,234	36,987	37,872	35,858	94.7
Canada b/	1,019	776	844	853	796	93.3
Europe (11)	56,935	54,071	54,327	54,756	54,830	100.1
North Africa (3)	6,531	7,626	7,957	7,141	7,389	103.5
Asia (2)	29,354	31,910	30,600	31,403	31,802	101.3
Russia	--	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Total 18 countries excl. Russia	122,221	125,677	130,715	132,030	130,675	99.0
Est. world total winter & spring acreage excl. Russia	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
United States b/	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,670	3,562	97.1
Canada	117	523	601	568	518	91.2
Europe (11)	25,947	22,342	21,760	22,035	22,779	103.4
Russia	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Total 13 countries excl. Russia	28,300	26,839	25,939	26,273	26,859	102.2
Est. world total winter & spring acreage excl. Russia	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		
PRODUCTION	Average					Percent
WHEAT	1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	864,428	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
Canada	197,119	262,097	395,475	407,136	440,025	103.1
North America (4)	898,908	1,137,110	1,081,494	1,248,709	1,323,455	106.0
Europe (28)	1,348,170	1,050,962	1,390,448	1,207,813	1,266,447	104.9
Africa (4)	92,047	85,312	104,613	89,976	105,738	117.5
Asia (6)	396,546	413,561	387,498	382,800	392,600	102.6
Southern Hemisphere (5) ...	270,169	397,207	350,187	423,967	402,178	94.9
Total above coun. (47) .	3,005,640	3,034,152	3,314,240	3,353,265	3,490,418	104.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,141,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000	103.4

Continued -

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual
1924-1928, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
PRODUCTION	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
RYE	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States	26,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
Canada	2,094	13,751	9,158	12,179	14,951	122.8
Europe (25)	976,696	651,294	938,324	745,794	798,227	107.0
Southern Hemisphere (2)	751	1,502	4,808	3,325	6,768	203.5
Total above coun. (29)	1,015,634	732,013	998,746	802,093	878,518	109.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	742,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	109.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Acreage remaining for harvest.

WHEAT: May estimates of area and production, India, 1921-1928,
the final estimates for 1921-1927, and net exports,
years beginning April 1, 1921 to 1927.

Year	Area		Production		Net exports year beginning April 1
	May estimate	Final estimate	May estimate	Final estimate	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1921	25,221	25,784	247,072	250,357	a/ 10,197
1922	28,485	28,207	367,136	363,987	9,934
1923	30,492	30,852	401,856	372,363	26,281
1924	30,919	31,181	361,723	360,640	45,354
1925	31,572	31,773	328,608	330,997	10,024
1926	30,283	30,471	323,605	324,651	8,087
1927	30,891	31,272	330,400	333,797	b/ 11,404
1928 -					
April estimate	31,678		330,624		
May estimate	32,018		294,448		

a/ Net import.

b/ Eleven months.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1903-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1903-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	184,812	161,575	213,863	184,905	265,577	143.6
North America (3).....	237,106	275,329	304,783	288,894	367,089	127.1
Europe (29).....	701,322	577,442	688,973	630,317	685,370	99.5
North Africa (6).....	109,287	91,300	107,840	69,492	88,771	127.7
Asia (6).....	382,306	259,222	265,563	262,682	245,160	93.3
Total 44 N. Hemis. countries.....	1,350,003	1,202,293	1,367,159	1,311,385	1,536,390	105.7
Southern Hemisphere (5)	11,101	13,897	23,161	26,624	23,539	88.4
Total above 49 coun.	1,341,104	1,216,190	1,393,320	1,338,009	1,409,929	105.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,220,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,473,000	105.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,506,000	104.7
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006	95.8
North America (2).....	1,432,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,634,719	100.3
Europe (28).....	1,930,727	1,629,647	1,791,671	1,921,714	1,872,024	97.4
North Africa (3).....	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,637	127.8
Asia (4).....	7,820	14,635	14,892	16,610	17,794	107.1
Total 37 N. Hemis. countries.....	3,451,275	3,564,598	3,715,918	3,580,043	3,539,174	98.9
Southern Hemisphere (5)	86,503	75,607	98,909	87,402	74,656	85.4
Total above 42 coun.	3,537,778	3,640,205	3,814,827	3,667,445	3,613,830	98.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,579,000	3,733,000	3,592,000	3,551,000	98.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,645,000	98.5
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,951	2,692,317	2,786,288	103.5
North America (4).....	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,131	2,875,852	101.1
Europe (11).....	559,750	571,525	605,237	643,877	466,446	72.4
North Africa (3).....	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (4).....	114,156	128,735	115,943	125,297	125,191	99.9
Total 23 N. Hemis. countries.....	3,547,500	3,136,808	3,732,519	3,564,014	3,473,756	97.5
Southern Hemisphere (4)	235,201	282,353	326,179	394,887	386,733	97.9
Total above 26 coun...	3,782,701	3,419,161	4,058,698	3,958,901	3,860,489	97.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,641,000	97.4
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,126,000	3,858,000	4,522,000	4,427,000	4,312,000	97.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments 1928, week ending-				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	1926-27	1927-28
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1-								
United States	27,181	17,044	12	86	510	97	15,636	34,530
Canada	30,893	42,533					b/33,036	b/19,637
Argentina	6,383	14,140	142	175			12,500	10,533
Danubian coun.c/ ..	17,159	33,658	58	117			24,142	25,650
Russia	56,340	20,435	0				20,454	1,716
Total	118,555	130,840					108,763	92,066
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1-								
United States ...	39,386	15,041	19	45	23	18	12,915	8,821
Canada	35,951	13,320					b/10,552	b/6,190
Argentina	32,003	40,103	410	751			29,693	25,769
Danubian coun.c/ ..	6,213	9,339	0	0			780	878
Total	113,851	78,703					53,945	41,658
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1-								
United States	25,533	17,151	400	122	214	101	13,084	15,714
Danubian coun.d/ ..	67,863	32,935	309	146			20,760	12,069
Russia	8,579	6,806	0				5,452	595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	5,644	5,383	3,323	4,528	152,137	107,572
Union of S.Africa.	13,833	8,502	e/ 0	e/ 0			e/ 600	e/ 9,729
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1-							Nov-Apr	Nov-Apr
United States ...	576	5,040					697	1,038
Total exports								
less U.S.imports	290,034	473,732					191,346	144,641

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ July-April. c/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 26, 1926-27 and 1927-28
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-May 26, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-May 26		1928, week ending			
	1926-27	a/ 1927-28	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	146,781	139,783	670	247	1,293	1,384
Wheat flour c/	56,583	56,038	400	771	395	940
Rye	17,024	22,848	225	99	985	111
Corn	16,121	17,139	400	122	214	101
Oats	7,681	5,618	19	45	25	18
Barley b/	15,620	34,531	12	86	510	97
January 1-May 26						
	1927	1928				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wilt. sides ..	46,068	52,430	1,985	1,977	1,346	2,376
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	45,117	53,913	2,825	1,933	2,390	1,983
Lard	283,053	337,623	15,584	12,217	11,758	11,049
Pickled pork	9,304	12,151	475	494	391	186

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 a/ Corrected to April 30, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week:
 wheat 248,000 bushels, flour 60,600 barrels. Barley from San Francisco none.
 c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of
 wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1925-26	1926-27	May 12	May 19	May 26	to & inc	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
Canada exports b/	320,277	304,540					c252,726	c245,939
Canada shipments from 4 markets d/	320,410	297,961	10,701	11,001	5,984	May 26	275,777	301,009
United States	92,353	205,896	1,013	1,628	2,324	May 26	e191,151	e183,243
Argentina	99,803	139,790	4,504	2,716	3,471	May 26	126,199	166,799
Australia	77,234	96,584	3,340	2,504	3,048	May 26	88,965	56,125
Russia	27,035	49,202	0	0	0	May 26	33,134	6,272
Hungary	13,310	21,142)				(Feb.	17,513	16,807
Yugoslavia	11,544	10,216)				(Dec.	8,039	823
Rumania	8,432	11,388)	0	0	0	(Feb.	8,512	4,300
Bulgaria	4,120	2,236)	0	0	0	(Dec.	1,635	1,593
British India	6,727	8,660	80	0	88	May 26	f/ 8,021	f/ 9,157
Total	667,029	843,075	19,643	17,909	14,915		758,956	756,129

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in those columns do not
 all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Excluded from total
 c/ Exports through April less imports through December. d/ Total shipments from
 Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through May
 26 less imports through April. f/ Exports through May 26 less imports through
 February.

June 4, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

875

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	June 2, 1927	May 24, 1928	May 31, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	43.00	44.50	43.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	34.52	34.65	33.92
Berlin, 1a quality	33.93	36.95	34.58
London: a/			
Danish	36.28	37.04	36.61
Dutch, unsalted	35.85	36.72	25.41
New Zealand	36.72	36.50	36.28
New Zealand, unsalted	39.89	37.37	37.37
Australian	36.06	34.33	33.67
Australian, unsalted	37.37	34.76	34.76
Argentine, unsalted	35.85	33.67	33.46
Siberian	34.76	33.67	33.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		June 1, 1927	May 23, 1928	May 30, 1928
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	90,630	87,712	64,142
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs	12.05	12.81	13.07
Prices of lard, tes., Hamburg..	"	15.07	14.36	14.20
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	9,133	9,960	6,622
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	17,487	21,461	19,943
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " "	"	20.86	19.91	18.25
Danish " " "	"	23.25	20.36	22.16

a/ No quotation.

	Index		Page
	Page ::	RICE:	Page
Crop and Market Prospects.....	820 ::	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
-----	::	an. 1924-27.....	832
Almonds, production prospects,	::	Distribution, Hongkong, 1924.....	858
Spain, 1928.....	829 ::	Exports:	
Barley:	::	India, 1927-28.....	856
Area, France, 1928.....	824 ::	U.S., season, 1927-28.....	842
Exports, principal countries,	::	Imports:	
May 26, 1928.....	825, 873 ::	British Malaya, 1927-28.....	857
Production:	::	China, 1926.....	857
North Africa, 1928.....	825 ::	Japan, 1927.....	852
World, av. 1909-13,	::	U.S., 1927-28.....	845
an. 1924-27.....	825, 872 ::	Industry:	
Seeding, Canada, May 21, 1928....	825 ::	India, 1927.....	853
Butter, prices, foreign markets,	::	Japan, 1927.....	850
1928.....	830, 875 ::	Manchuria, 1928.....	859
Corn:	::	Russia (Far East), 1928.....	859
Exports, principal countries,	::	International trade, 1927.....	846
May 26, 1928.....	826, 873 ::	Official standards, U.S., 1928....	839
Production, world, av. 1909-13,	::	Prices, principal markets,	
an. 1924-27.....	826, 872 ::	1925-28.....	848
Cotton, demand, Continental	::	Production (cleaned), world,	
Europe, May 1928.....	826 ::	1909-1927.....	834
Dairy conditions, foreign, May 1928	860 ::	Types, American, re foreign	
Dairy and poultry products,	::	competition, 1928.....	838
foreign trade, U.S., April 1928...	864 ::	Yield per acre, specified coun-	
Flaxseed, Production, India, 1928...	828 ::	tries, av. 1909-13, an. 1924-27	837
Grains:	::	Rye, area (winter), world,	
Area, Bulgaria, 1928.....	819 ::	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28.....	824, 870
Area and condition, France,	::	Tobacco:	
May 1, 1928.....	869 ::	Area, Yugoslavia, 1928.....	827
Crop conditions:	::	Production, Palestine, 1926.....	827
Canada, May 28, 1928.....	820 ::	Wheat:	
Europe, June 1, 1928.....	820 ::	Area (winter), world,	
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1923....	874 ::	av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28....	820, 870
Market conditions, Europe,	::	Area and production, estimated,	
May 29, 1928.....	822 ::	India, May 1928.....	871
Meat:	::	Condition and production,	
Exports (pork), U.S., by weeks,	::	France, May 1, 1928.....	821
1928.....	874 ::	Exports:	
Prices (pork), foreign markets,	::	S. Hemisphere, May 26, 1928....	822
1928.....	819, 875 ::	U.S., May 26, 1928.....	832
Mohair, production prospects,	::	Growing conditions, Argentina,	
South Africa, 1928.....	839 ::	May 28, 1928.....	821
Oats:	::	Prices, U.S., May 25, 1928.....	823
Area, France, 1928.....	825 ::	Production:	
Exports, principal countries,	::	India, 1928.....	821
May 26, 1928.....	825, 873 ::	Mexico, 1928.....	821
Production, world, av. 1909-13,	::	World, av. 1909-13,	
an. 1924-27.....	825, 872 ::	an. 1924-27.....	822, 870
Onions, shipments to U.S., Egypt,	::	Receipts and stocks, Canada,	
1928.....	829 ::	May 27, 1928.....	822
Prunes, export surplus,	::	Shipments, principal countries,	
Yugoslavia, 1928.....	819 ::	May 26, 1928.....	874